FOUR STRANGE TONGUES FROM SOUTH ARABIA

THE HADARA GROUP

BY

BERTRAM THOMAS

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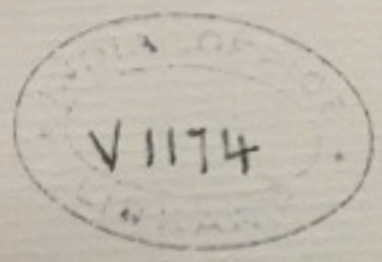

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 5–12
Names and Distribution of Tribes 5
Phonetic Peculiarities 10
Earlier Investigators 11

PHONETIC GUIDE 13

GRAMMATICAL RULES 15–36
The Pronoun 15
The Article 17
The Noun 17
Numerals, Cardinal 19
„ Ordinal 21
The Adjective 22
The Verb: 25–35
'To be', 'To have' 25
Tenses, Conjugations 26
Participial Forms 26
Transitive and Intransitive Forms 29
Verbal Suffixes 34
The Particle 35
The Negative 36
Adverbs of Time 36

PHRASES AND SENTENCES (Comparative) . . 37–52

LIST OF PERSONAL NAMES 53
LIST OF ANIMAL NAMES 56

VOCABULARIES (Comparative) 58–103
Philological Note by Professor Marcel Cohen . . 104–105

FOUR STRANGE TONGUES FROM CENTRAL SOUTH ARABIA—THE HADARA GROUP

By BERTRAM THOMAS

Communicated September 1937

IN central south Arabia there is a belt of territory extending for upwards of two hundred miles between long. 51° 10′ E. and long. 56° 20′ E., embracing the Qara Mountains, their east and west extensions, and the bordering steppe of the hinterland—an area cut off from natural intercourse with the peninsula northwards by the great Rub'al Khali Desert—wherein are found tribes that are physiognomically distinguishable from the familiar northern Arabs, tribes that have a peculiar culture of their own,[1] and speak four several tongues that, orally, are so different from any dialect of modern Arabic as to be unintelligible to the Arab visitor.[2]

These strange tongues are, to-day, not written—they are exclusively the mother tongues of rude and illiterate peoples who, to a large extent, understand modern Arabic too, but, when the spoken word is recorded in writing and regarded visually, analogies with other Semitic languages are made clear, while a possible clue to their antiquity is suggested by the discovery throughout the same area of archaic trilithon monuments, some of them inscribed in rude characters recalling ancient South Semitic characters.

These four tongues are known as Shahari, Mahri, Harsusi, and Botahari. They would appear to be classifiable into two groups:

(*a*) Shahari,

(*b*) Mahri, Harsusi, Botahari,

[1] Photographs of human types, anthropometric data, and a description of the social culture are given in my *Geography and Ethnography of Unknown South Arabia*.

[2] The difference extends even to personal names, many of which are peculiar and different from those of modern Arab usage. A list of those met with is given on pp. 53–55. Similarly with the vulgar names of mammals, reptiles, and insects, those of the commoner specimens collected for the Natural History Museum are given on pp. 56–57.

for natives whose mother tongue is (*a*) do not normally understand group (*b*) and vice versa—whereas the speakers of any one of the (*b*) group can understand a good deal of the two others in the same group, though less so in the case of Botahari.

The names of the linguistically peculiar tribes are according to

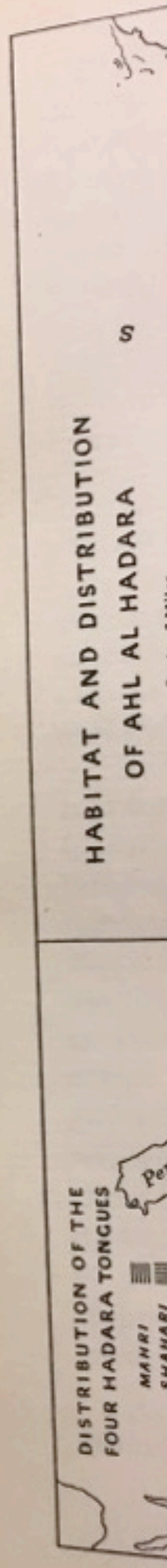
Arab usage	**Local Shahari usage**
Māhra	*Māhrō*
Qara (colloquially *Gera*)	*Ǐnharō*
Shahara	*Śarō* or *Śehair*
Botāhara	**Bit Bohōr* or *Bit Butuhōr*
Harasīs	**Bit Harsōs* (by Harsūsī usage *Harsid* or *Harsī*)
Barāhama	**Bit Barām*
Bil Haf	*Bil Haf*
Bait ash Shaikh	*Ǐnśakht* or *Bit Ištait*
Afār	*Afār*

(For values of phonetic signs see Guide, pp. 13, 14.
**Bit* = (Ar.) *Bait* = house or section of tribe, followed, surmisably, by eponymous ancestor.)

The neighbouring tribesmen of Oman refer to them collectively as Ahl al Hadara,[1] and although they do not use this term of themselves it may conveniently be used, in the absence of another, when speaking of the group as a whole.

These tribes are in part settled along the coasts and mountains, e.g. Qara, Shahara, Botahara, Barahama; are in part nomads of the steppes, e.g. Harasis, Afar, Bait ash Shaikh; and are in part both, e.g. Mahra, Bil Haf. See Sketch-Map.

[1] Hadara may mean in Arabic downwardness or belowness, and the term Ahl al Hadara could thus be interpreted as 'people of the low places'. Geographically, however, this would be a false description of the habitat, for it is mountainous or elevated for a major part. The term Hadara, on the other hand, is possibly identifiable with Adramitae of Pliny, or Hadoram of Genesis (by the elision of the final *m* which is a Semitic form of plural: the final *m* is also the article in ancient Sabaean). In this connexion the Biblical Hazramaveth, generally equated with the Hadhramaut, and Hadoram come together in Genesis and are called brothers: coincidently the habitat of Ahl al Hadara is contiguous to the Hadhramaut. It is not impossible, also, that Afar preserves Pliny's Apharitae.



The Mahra are the most numerous of the Hadara group, the Qara are richest and claim prestige. The Mahra, who number many thousand men, extend from Ras Nus and Jabal Zaulaul westwards through the borderland of steppe and mountain to Wadi Rama, coming down to the coast at Jadhib and beyond. Although speaking the tongue Mahri throughout, east and west wings of the tribe spring from two distinct ancestors, and to-day there is no paramount shaikh of the Mahra with undisputed lineal title as is the case with many tribes. Each section has its customary headman, though one of these, by name Bir Afrair (*Bir* = (Ar.)*Bin*, in the Hadara tongues), has a unique prestige and exacts tribute from all except nomadic elements. The eastern wing of the Mahra—Beduin mostly, who in the harvest season become frankincense pickers—claims descent from one Bir Bōki, and this branch is known as Hasarīt. The western Mahra are largely settled, the coastal elements are often fishermen, and a few merchants and sailors are to be found among them.

The Qara, Shahara, and Botahara are settled tribes, the two former troglodytic, who live largely in the Qara and Qamr Mountains of the Dhofar Province,[1] possess the famous frankincense groves of South Arabia and large herds of cattle; the last named dwell along the littoral of Kuria Muria Bay, where many are poor fishermen and still use the primitive means of inflated goat-skins to swim upon to their nets instead of fishing-boats which they cannot afford. The Shahara and Botahara tribes are unanimously allowed a superior antiquity by their Arab neighbours, who despise them, however, as inferior castes and scoff at their 'language of birds!' There is a tradition that in the earliest times the Shahara were the exclusive possessors of the rich Dhofar province, and the Botahara of the steppes; that the Qara and Mahra tribes represent later invaders: the Qara overcame and absorbed the Shahara,

[1] Dhofār is the colloquial Arabic. The Shahari equivalent is Źafōl, while in Mahri it is known as Źafūr.

purely pastoral nomadic existence and their dress and culture are similar to Arab Beduin, with whom they have intermarried. Yet their original tongue has persisted side by side with modern Arabic, for they are bilingual. A tribe with noble traditions, they are now a wide-ranging collection of seven sections, client willynilly to stronger Arab neighbours, in turn to the Awamir or to the Janaba, though acknowledging a nominal hereditary shaikh—Ibn Akis.

With the Harasis are sometimes to be found elements of another small Hadara tribe, the Afar, though some of the latter occupy what was perhaps their older southern habitat of Shughuwot and Habarut, to-day the domains of the Mahra.

There remain three other small tribes whose habitat is in the steppe borderland chiefly occupied by the Mahra and by Bait Kathir—the latter a semi-nomadic section of the Hadhramaut Kathir found thus far eastwards. One of these, known as Bil Haf, is a rather nondescript tribe which admits allegiance to none but is Mahri in speech. They neither raid nor are raided, much like the Sulabba in the north, and are accepted as a *rabia* by all.[1] A distinguishing feature of their dress is that they carry a knife in their belts instead of a dagger. They are servants of the shrine of Jauhari at Umm al Tabakh, where the Mahra pay pilgrimages and make sacrifices. The obscure Bait ash Shaikh is thought to be collateral with the Shahara. The term 'tribe' in its connexion would scarcely be admitted in south Arabia, where raiding, i.e. making war, is of the essence of tribalism and nobility, for its members do not raid although suffering themselves at the hands of raiders. They occupy Wadi Ingudan and the water-hole of Hanun. Like the remaining small Hadara tribe, Barahama, they are Shahari in speech.

Vocabularies of the four tongues met with, some 650

[1] A *rabia* is a representative of a tribe whose escort theoretically ensures protection from that tribe while the traveller is passing through its habitat. The almost invariable rule is that the *rabia* is a proper blood-member of the tribe in question, or of a tribe in close alliance. In the case of the Qara a slave of theirs is in theory sufficient.

words of each of three of them, fewer in the case of Botahari, the main grammatical rules, and simple phrases and sentences and one or two stories were collected from the lips of natives of all these tribes through the medium of Arabic. This material I gradually built up during four visits to the locality spread over five years, and pitfalls were as far as possible avoided by the assistance of an educated English-speaking Arab, my secretary, Ali Muhammad of Muscat.

The visitor to the Hadara habitat, whose ear is attuned to dialects of modern Arabic, is immediately struck by two phonetic peculiarities—the sounds of (*a*) lateralized consonants or lisped sibilants, and (*b*) nasalized vowels. Lateralization resembles the sound of *ll* in the Welsh pronunciation of such a word as *Ll*anel*ly*. It occurs with great frequency and is accorded not only to the *ḏh* consonant whose lateralization appears to have been an old Semitic usage lost in modern Arabic, but is the value of the consonants *s*, *ṣ*, *sh*, *dh*, *ḏh*, *th*, *z*, judging from the Hadara pronunciation of those of their words akin to modern Arabic, where the Arabic sound-values have been those alone familiar to the listener; but the Hadara lisped values are not exclusively applied, for Arabic values of these consonants are also met with in other Hadara words. Nasalized vowel-sounds resemble those such as mark the endings of such French words as *nom matin* and the like. They strike the ear with much frequency and are particularly noticeable at the end of many Shahari words.

Among the Shahara and Botahara, tribes that are the most primitive in the writer's experience of Arabia, the native, to indicate that he has not understood something that has been said to him, commonly (*a*) puts his tongue out, or else (*b*) gives his head a slight upward jerk, clicking his tongue at the same time. An affirmative gesture, particularly with the Botahara, consists of a breath-intake through the nose and at the same time this same upward head-action.

At the time the writer embarked upon the collection of the four Hadara tongues he encountered in his travels, he

'differences' which are for the philologist to resolve or the future visitor to follow up. Also Botahari and Harsusi are tongues not previously known to European scholars, so that the work here presented breaks fresh ground. They would appear to be cognates of Mahri; and Mahri, according to Al Idrisi (*circa* A.D. 1100), is a survival of the ancient Himyaritic.

PHONETIC GUIDE

List of Values of English Characters, Diacritical and other Phonetic Signs used

CONSONANTS

(*a*) The consonants used, as shown below, are as in Arabic, with the addition of *g*, *ch*, and *p*, which are as in Persian, or, in the case of *g* and *ch*, as in some Arabian dialects where the *g* sound (as in the English word 'good') is the colloquial value of the Arabic consonant *qaf*, and the *ch* sound (as in the English word 'chance') is the value accorded to the Arabic *kaf*.

b	*gh*	*n*	*ṭ*
ch	*h*	*p*	*th*
d	*ḥ*	*q*	*w*
dh	*j*	*r*	*y*
ḍh	*k*	*s*	*z*
d̲h̲	*kh*	*ṣ*	
f	*l*	*sh*	
g	*m*	*t*	

The glottal catch, as compared with the *'ain* value in modern Arabic, sounds scarcely a guttural at all. The *'ain* appears to have the sound value of a *hemza* in the Hadara dialects. The *p* sound, met with chiefly in Shahari, is not met with in modern Arabic but exists in other Semitic tongues, e.g. Hebrew, Assyrian.

(*b*) *Lateralized consonants.* The ˊ sign represents the lisped consonants and is pronounced *ll* as in the Welsh word *Ll*a*ll*e*lly*. The respective sound-values of *ś*, *ṣ́*, *sh́*, *dh́*, *ḍh́*, *d̲h̲́*, *th́*, *ẓ́* are, to a European ear, practically indistinguishable. A lightly and a heavily lisped sibilant, as represented by *ś* and *ẓ́* seemed, to the writer's ear, the most that could be detected. These two consonantal signs have, therefore, generally been pressed into service in the word-lists that follow.

VOWELS

(*a*) Unstressed or short vowels:

a as in pat, *e* ,, pet } the *fat'hah* of Arabic
i ,, pin, the *kesrah* of Arabic
u ,, put, the *dhammah* of Arabic
o ,, pot.

(*b*) Stressed or long vowels marked ¯ and diphthongs:

ā as in father, the *fat'hah alif* of Arabic
ī ,, mien, the *kesrah ya* ,,
ū ,, truly, the *dhammah wow* ,,
ō ,, no, *ow* ,, now } the *fat'hah wow* ,,
oi ,, quoit
ai ,, aisle, *ay* ,, pay } the *fat'hah ya* of Arabic.

(*c*) *Nasalized vowel-sounds.* The nasalized vowels are represented by ˜ and met with in short and stressed and diphthong forms *ã*, *ãː*, *ẽ*, *ĩː*, *õː*, *ũː*, *ãĩ*. Where followed by a single consonant such as *n*, *m*, *l*, *r*, this consonant has not its usual full sound-value, but is suggested by the action of lips or tongue.

ACCENT MARKS

(*a*) In some words where one short-vowelled syllable is accented, this is indicated by such syllable being followed by a ´ sign, not to be confused with the glottal-catch sign '.

(*b*) A hyphen between two letters of a word has been introduced to separate two consonants, where otherwise these two letters could stand for one of the single consonants *dh*, *gh*, *kh*, *sh*, *th*, e.g. *miš-hāl* = chameleon; *mit-hān* = when.

Note. Slight variations here and there in the spelling of what must be the same word are deliberate and necessary, the object being to record faithfully all the colloquial nuances met with. The differences in the respective sound-values of *q* (where not *g*) and *k*; of *g* and *gh*; of *t*, *ṭ*, and *d*; of *s*, *ṣ*, and *z*, in some words, especially, are not unmistakably evident to the listener like their familiar Arabic equivalents; so that the temptation to trace the Semitic root word, and be guided by it in the spelling, in order to achieve a plausible, if fictitious uniformity, has been eschewed.

Person	**Shahari**	Suffix	**Harsusi**	Suffix	**Botahari**	Suffix
1. pl.	*ahfīfna*	+na	*haibītun*	+un	*erowntun*	+tun
2. pl. (m.)	*ahfīftum*	+atum	*haibītuk*	+uk	*erowntukū*	+tukū
2. pl.(f.)	*ahfīfatun*	+atun				
3. pl.(m.)	*ahfīfhum*	+hum	*haibīt-hum*	+hum	*erowntohō*	+tohō
3. pl.(f.)	*ahfīfkin*	+kin				

An alternative **Harsusi** form of the possessive pronoun is shown in the following example, viz.

		Suffix
1.	*haibītiho*	+iho
2.	*haibītik-hait*	+ik-hait
3. m.	*haibītihah*	+ihah
3. f.	*haibītis*	+is
1. pl.	*haibītnaḥa*	+naḥa
2. pl.	*haibītatum*	+atum
3. pl.	*haibītihōm*	+ihōm

In **Botahari** two forms of suffixes are exemplified with the singular and plural words for she-camel met with and given below:

a'aibit = she-camel.
abī'ar = she-camels (cf. Ar. *ba'īr*).

Sing.		Suffix	Plural		Suffix
1. my camel	*a'aibitī*	+ī	my camels	*abī'ariya*	+iya
2. thy	*a'aibituk*	+uk	thy	*abī'arika*	+ika
3. his	*a'aibitashī*	+ashī	his	*abī'arshi*	+shi
her	*a'aibits*	+s	her	*abī'arsishis*	+sishis
1. our	*a'aibit'en*	+en	our	*habī'arn*	+n
2. your (m.)	*a'aibit'ku*	+ku	your	*habī'arku*	+ku
your (f.)	*a'aibit'ken*	+ken	your	*abī'arkum*	+kum
their (m.)	*a'aibit-hu*	+hu	their	*habī'aru*	+u
their (f.)	*a'aibit'sin*	+sin	their	*habī'arsen*	+sen

The introduction of the initial *h* in some instances may be influenced by the suffixes, but no reason could be ascertained for this. It may, however, be dialectical only.

The singular and plural noun-forms which appear dissimilar may not be so in reality, but the former a diminutive form *abai'irt*>*a'aibirt*—then with *r* omitted before *t*

ending (cf. *haibīt* (camel, p. 65) and *siyūr* (p. 28), giving in feminine *sīyūt*<*siyurt*). On the other hand note form *sirūt* (p. 28).

THE ARTICLE

The existence of articles, definite and indefinite, could not be ascertained despite lengthy questionings of the illiterate natives with the assistance of a literate Arab.

The final nasal *n* or *m* sound of some, but not all, the nouns may be a clue; or the initial *a* or *h* or *ḥ* of some nouns and adjectives, particularly in Mahri and Harsusi, may be suggestive, e.g.

ghaik = man. *kraim* = kind.
aghaik akraim mōt = The kind man is dead.
aghaik kraim = The man is kind.
aghaik akraim mōt lā = The kind man is not dead.

So also in the phrase

aghaik aš̌okh = The big man

there is a suggestion of a definite article *a* corresponding to the *al* of modern Arabic, but this was not established by uniform usage. See Phrases and Sentences, pp. 37 seqq.

THE NOUN

Nouns all have gender. The gender commonly agrees with Arabic. Exceptions occur, e.g. the word for 'moon' *hārīt* appears to be feminine as well as the word for 'sun' *aiyōm* in Botahari, v. p. 23.

The plurals of nouns are commonly of the broken plural form, cf. *ṣandūq* (s.), *ṣanādīq* (pl.), or *bint* (s.), *banāt* (pl.) in modern Arabic, though this is not by any means uniform, as will be seen in the following examples.

Shahari

Word	Sing.	Plural
camel	*jān* (m.)	*jimīhl*
camel	*īyet* (f.)	*īyāl*
clouds	*āfōr*	*afarīn*

Word	Sing.	Plural
cradle	*fidāt*	*fudōyi*
coconuts	*kizōt* (f.)	*kizōp*
daughter	*ghudzet*	*ghudzete*
egg	*guḥaiẓil* (f.)	*gōḥol*
jinn	*sinburī*	*sibarō*
boulder	*duf* (m.)	*adalōf*
village	*qarainōt* (f.)	*qarainitī*
mountain	*giyāl* (m.)	*giyailūt*

Mahri

man	*ghaich* / *ghaik*	*ghaiyūj* / *ghaiyūk*
house	*bait*	*biyūt*
dog	*kōb* (m.)	*kulūb*
firewood	*tarb* (m.)	*dharīb* or *tairūb*
acacia (*samr*)	*ḥeruẓ* (f.)	*ḥarẓ*
star	*kubkīb*	*kubkōb*
moon	*hārīt* (f.)	
fire	*šīyōt*	*šutain*
sun	*ḥaiyūm* (f.)	
chair	*kursi*	*kurōsi*
dhow (native ship)	*saiyit*	*suwaiya*

Harsusi

man	*ghaik*	*ghiyūk*
house	*ẓaiga* (m.)	*āẓga*
dog	*kōp* (m.) / *kelbit* (f.)	*kilyūb* (m.) / *kalib′ten* (f.)
firewood	*dharib* (m.)	*dharīb*
acacia	*ḥaruẓ* (f.)	*ḥarẓ*
star	*kubkīb* (m.)	*kubkōb*
moon	*hārīt* (f.)	
fire	*šuwait* (f.)	*šutain*
sun	*ḥiyūm* (f.)	*ḥaiyīm* (?)
		Diminutive Plurals
boy	*ghughīn*	*ghughīn ganūn* (?)
girl	*aghanōt, ghuginōt*	*aghanōtigan′et*
dog	*kōp*	*kuwālib el ganūn* (?)
she-camel	*haiyībit*	*haiyībinōtigan′et*

Botahari

Word	Sing.	Plural
man	*ghaik*	*ghaiyāk*
house	*qudyūt* (m.)	*qudda*
dog	*kōp*	*kalōp*
bitch	*kōbit*	*kiliyābten*
firewood	*dharb* (m.)	*dharab*
acacia	*ḥaraš* (f.)	*ḥarš*
star	*kubkaib* (m.)	*kubkāb*
moon	*hārīt* (f.)	*arītin* (?)
fire	*šiyāt* (f.)	*šutan*
sun	*aiyōm* (f.)	
male camel	*agumūl* *rikāb*	*agamail* *arrikōb*
cloud	*sahaf*	*sahaf, sahaṗ*
eye	*'ain*	*'aiyāntun*
woman	*tīth*	*ainith*
female camel	*'aiyībit, a'aibit*	*abī'ar*
leg	*fa'am*	*fa'aim*
dhow	*dōnug*	*danāwig*

The genitive is formed by *dha* in Mahri, and *a* in Shahari. The *l* of the Arabic article *al* does not occur.

Mahri = *gahōm* / *dha* / *wazīr*
The tour / of the / wazir

Shahari = *aghād* / *a* / *wazīr*
The tour / of the / wazir

NUMERALS

The cardinal numbers are as follows:

	Shahari		**Mahri**	
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.
1	*tāt*	*tait*	*tāt*	*tait*
2	*thrō*	*thurūt* *thrut*	*thrō*	*thirait* *thrait*
3	*šalthait*	*šehelaith* *šeleth*	*šalthait*	*šehelith* *šilith*
4	*urba*	*'arba'ōt*	*arba'*	*arbōt*

	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.
5	*khōnish*	*khāinsh*	*khūmō*	*khaima*
	khamo			
6	*shat*	*shtait*	*het*	*yitīt*
7	*shō'a*	*shiba'aīt*	*hōba*	*yibait*
8	*thōni*	*thayinit*	*thamoni*	*themānīt*
9	*sa'*	*sa'ait*	*sa'*	*sa'ait*
10	*aśūr*	*aśirīt*	*ōśur*	*aśirīt*
	aśir	*aśrīt*	*ośor*	*aśirīt*
11	*aśirīttat*	*aśurtait*	*aśirīt otat*	*ōśūr otait*
20	*aśri*		*esherain*	
30	*śiluth*		*thelathain*	
40–90	as in Arabic		as in Arabic	
100	*mōt*		*miyait*	
1,000	*of*		*af*	
100,000	*luk*		*lak*	
1,000,000			*milyun*	
			miliyōn	

	Harsusi		Botahari	
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.
1	*tāt*	*tut*	*tāt*	*tait*
2	*tharū*	*thirīt*	*thira*	*tharti*
3	*śalfait*	*śalith*	*śufait*	*śilait*
	śafa	*śalait*		
4	*ōriba*	*rābot*	*arba*	*raba'at*
5	*khumō*	*khaima*	*khūmeh*	*khāma*
6	*het*	*tīt(yetīt)*	*het*	*yetait*
7	*hōbeh*	*habait*	*haba*	*heba'ait*
8	*thamōni*	*themenīt*	*thamaini*	*themanati*
9	*siya*	*sa'ait*	*sa*	*sa'ait*
10	*ōśir*	*aśīrīt*	*aśīr*	*aśarait*
20–90		as in Arabic		
100		*mit*	*miyōt*	
1,000		*alf*		
100,000		*lak*		

The units have gender; this sometimes extends beyond 10 to 19, though from 20 onwards Arabic numbers are generally used without modification for gender. Exceptions are met with in compound numbers where the tens

are masculine, the units feminine. In Shahari, after 30 a copulative *ba* is introduced between tens and units: a *dh* is sometimes used after 100 and 1,000.

All numbers from three upwards take the plural.

There is no dual form, as in modern Arabic, though in saying 2 of anything, e.g. 2 men, the order of the words is reversed, as is sometimes done in saying one of a thing, e.g.

Mahri	one man	= *ghaika tāt* or *tāt ghaika*
	two men	= *ghaika thrō* or *thrō ghaiyūk*
	three men	= *šalthait ghaiyūk*
	twenty men	= *esherain ghaiyūk*
	100 men	= *miyait ghaiyūk*
Harsusi	woman	= *teth* (s.) *nīth* (pl.)
	one woman	= *teth tut*
	two women	= *tethi thiliti* (?)
	five women	= *khaima inīth*
	ten women	= *oš̄ir inīth*
Botahari	one man	= *ghaik tāt*
	two men	= *ghaik ithra* (See also p. 20)
	three men	= *šufait ghaiyāk*
	ten men	= *aš̄arait ghaiyāk*

ORDINAL NUMBERS

Mahri	**Shahari**
1. *tait*	*ba tait*
2. *thirait*	*ba thurūt*, *&c.* The ordinal is formed in Shahari by the feminine cardinal prefixed by *ba*.
3. *t̄hathet*	
4. *erab′at*	
5. *khamsīt*	
6. *asadsīt*	
7. *sabat*	
8. *athemenīt*	
9. *tas′at*	
10. *aš̄īrīt*	

THE ADJECTIVE

The adjective follows the noun with which it agrees in gender and number.

The following are gender forms:

Shahari	M. sing.	Fem. sing.	M. pl.	Fem. pl.
kind	*mughatīl*	*mughatailot*	*mughatailiti*	
big	*aiṗ*	*ũm*	*aita*	*mitti* / *ĩntī*

This irregular form recalls the Arabic words for father and mother in the singular number.

strong	*ḥaret*	*ḥardet*	*ḥarditin*	
good	*arḥīm, irḥīm*	*arḥāit*	*arḥāt*	
small	*nīzā*	*nizainot*	*nizūr*	*nizainitti*

(See also pp. 80, 92)

Mahri				
kind, good	*raḥaim*	*raḥaimet*	*riḥōm*	*riḥāmten*
strong	*quwai*	*quwaiyit*	*qawūwi* or *qīwō*	*qaiwaiten*
ugly	*gomḥ*	*gaḥmet*	*gamḥain*	*gamḥōt*
beautiful	*gīd* (the *d* is almost a *t*),	*gidit, gīddit*	*gīyaid*	
small	*qanōn*	*qanīt*	*qaniyown*	*qunetten*

Harsusi				
good	*gīd*	*gīddīt*	*gīyid*	
new	*yadin*	*yadinōt*	*yadōn*	
small	*qanūn*	*qanit*	*qaniyūn*	*qanittin*
kind	*kraim*	*krimit,kirimit*	*kirim*	*krin*
strong	*qwī*	*quwīyit*	*qūwī*	
big	*śukh*		*śiyukh*	
big	*nōb*	*nōbit*	*niyūb*	

Botahari				
big	*nōṗ*	*nōbiyet*	*niyāṗ*	*nōbiyāt*
small	*qanū*	*qunit*	*quniyan*	*quneten*

Examples of phrases illustrating usage are as follows:

Harsusi

Sing.

sand (f.) *rumulet giddit* = good sand
acacia (f.) *ḥaruź giddit* = good acacia

Sing.

stone (f.)	*zowār giddit*	= good stone
box (m.)	*mandus gīd*	= good box
cup (m.)	*fingōl gīd*	= good cup

Pl.

acacia (f.)	*ḥarź gīyid*	= good acacias
stone (f.)	*azuwait gīyid*	= good stones
cup (m.)	*finōgele gīyid*	= good cups

Botahari

dog	*kōp nōp*	= a big dog
bitch	*kōbit nōbiyet*	= a big bitch
dogs	*kalōb niyār*	= big dogs
bitches	*kiliyābten nōbiyat*	= big bitches
dog	*kōp qanū*	= a small dog
bitch	*kōbit qunit*	= a small bitch
dogs	*kalōb quniyan*	= small dogs
bitches	*kiliyābten quneten*	= small bitches

aiyōm nōp	= the sun is big (m.)
hārīt nōp	= the moon is big (m.)
aiyōm qunit	= the sun is small (f.)
hārīt qunit	= the moon is small (f.)

The gender of adjective and noun as recorded in the above four phrases would appear to be confused, unless the words 'sun' and 'moon', in Botahari, can take either masculine or feminine adjective; but 'star' is clearly masculine from the following:

kubkaib nōp: *kubkaib qanū*	= a big star: a small star
kubkāb niyār: *kubkāb quniyan*	= big stars: small stars

Sing.

ghaik śaiqut	= a brave man
tīth raḥimit	= a good woman
ghaik raḥīm	= a good man
kōp qōwī	= a strong dog
kōbit qowiyet	= a strong bitch

Pl.

ghaiyāk śaiqaiyi	= brave men
ainith raḥayam	= good women
ghaiyāk raḥaiyam	= good men
kalōb qowiyāni	= strong dogs
kiliyābten qowiyanāt	= strong bitches

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

No general rule could be discovered for comparative and superlative forms. Commonly the addition of the word 'much' = *meken, maiken* or the like, serves. The only reward for two hours' work spread over a dozen illiterate tribesmen of the Botahara was the following in Botahari:

qanūn = small.
qanīnūn = smaller or smallest.

In Mahri, in words common to modern Arabic, there would appear to be a corresponding comparative but no superlative, unless the same form serves for both, e.g.:

quwai = strong.
aqawai = stronger.

Some Mahri words conform, thus:

gīd = good (also met with to mean 'beautiful').
agiyed = better.

Other forms met with are irregular, e.g.:

śokh = big : *qanōn* = small.
agār = bigger : *aqalāl* = smaller.

In Shahari there is a form consisting of the suffix

ãñsh (m.)
ãñs (f.) } sometimes *ar*.

e.g.

strong	*ḥaret*	: stronger	*ḥaretãñsh* or *ḥaretar*.
kind	*arḥīm*	: kinder	*arḥīmãñsh*.
big (m.)	*aiṗ*	: bigger (m.)	*aiṗãñsh* or *aiṗar*.
big (f.)	*ūm*	: bigger (f.)	*ūmãñs*.

Shahari. 'The good man is bigger than the deaf man.'

aghaik / arḥīm / aiṗar / aghaik / zaina
The man / good / is bigger than / the man / deaf

Mahri. *aghaik / agīd / agār min / aghaik / asunīyū*

The negative follows the adjective, e.g. Mahri

not good = *gīd lā.*

In Harsusi, the negative sometimes both precedes and follows the adjective, e.g.

aghaik / lā / qanūn / lā = The man is not small.
The man / not / small / not

lā / qwi / lā / ghaik = The man is not strong.
Not / strong / not / the man

THE VERB

I. 'TO BE', 'TO HAVE'

There would appear to be no verb 'to have' in the Hadara dialects. The usage, as in Arabic, is to say 'with' followed by the appropriate pronoun. Thus 'I have' is expressed by 'with me'; 'we have' by 'with us'.

with = *ś* in Shahari; *sh* in Mahri, Harsusi and Botahari, thus:

	Shahari	**Mahri**	**Harsusi**	**Botahari**
I have	*śī'ī*	*shai'i*	*shini*	*shīhu*
thou (m.) hast	*śīk*	*shuk*	*shūk*	*shūk, or shōk*
thou (f.) hast	*śīs*	*shaish*		*shish-hit*
he has	*śish*	*shai, shih*	*shiś*	*shihī* or *śī*
she has	*śis*	*shīs*	*sha*	*shīs*
we have	*śan*	*shīn*	*shan*	*shayanaḥa*
you (m.) have	*śukum*	*shīkum*	*shūkum*	*shiku*
you (f.) have	*śikkin*	*shīkun*	*shīkin*	*shaiken*
they (m.) have	*śōhum, shūm*	*shīhum*	*shōm*	*shahō*
they (f.) have	*śissin*	*shīsen*	*shīsin*	*shaisen*

The verb 'to be' in a future sense is met with thus:

	Shahari	Mahri
I shall be	*hailikin*	*hō uqōn*
thou wilt be (m.)	*hāt hat'ikin*	*hait aqā*
thou wilt be (f.)	*hīt hat'ikin*	
he will be	*sha haiyikin*	*haih uqōn*
she will be	*sa hat'ikin*	*saih uqaiyit*
we shall be	*naḥa han'kan*	*naḥa uqiya*
you will be (m.)	*etūm hat'kun*	*ataim aqa'aim*
you will be (f.)	*etān hat'kenen*	*atain aqa'ani*
they will be (m.)	*shūm haikun*	*haim uqīyai*
they will be (f.)	*sān hat'kenin*	*sain uqowtin*

e.g. 'I shall be here':

Mahri : *hō / uqōn / bōma* **Shahari**: *hailikin / būn*
I / shall be / here I shall be / here

If these Mahri and Shahari forms are related to one another, and to the Arabic *kan*, as they not improbably are, the *q* in the Mahri may in origin be a *k*. But I have preferred, in the vocalization both here and in numerous similar cases that follow, to represent the sound as heard; and as these dialects are spoken and not written, to subordinate grammatical probabilities to phonetic realities.

II. PARTICIPIAL FORMS AS PRESENT TENSE

Frequently in Mahri, Harsusi, and Botahari, the present participle (without any copula) is used with the pronoun to express the meaning of the present tense as in modern colloquial Arabic.

Verb = to sleep.

PRESENT TENSE	Shahari	Mahri	Harsusi	Botahari
1. s.	*hai halsāf*	*hō mushekf*	*ho mshikf*	*hō mshīfa*
2. m.s.	*hāt hatsāf*	*hait mushekf*	*hait mshikf*	*hait mshīfa*
2. f.s.	*hīt hutsif*	*hait mshek-faiten*		
3. m.s.	*sha hoisif*	*haih mushekf*	*haih mshikf*	*hai mshīfa*
3. f.s.	*sa hutsaf*	*sih mshek-faiten*	*saih mshūkfit*	*sai mshīfita*

PRESENT

TENSE	Shahari	Mahri	Harsusi	Botahari
1. pl.	*naḥa hansaf*	*naḥa mushukfūten*	*naḥa mshukfūten*	*naḥa mshifūten*
2. m.pl.	*etūm hutsowf*	*ataim mushukfūten*	*atum mshukfūten*	*atō mshifūien*
2. f.pl.	*etān hutsafa*	*atain mushukfūten*		
3. m.pl.	*shūm hoisof*	*haim mushukfūten*	*hom mshukfūten*	*how mshifūten*
3. f.pl.	*sān hatsafen*	*sain mushukfūten*		*sīn mshifūien*

The Shahari form would appear to be the future tense. See page 28.

PAST TENSE

1. s.	*hai sofk*	*hō shukuft*	*ho shukōfuk*	*hō shāfuk*
2. m.s.	*hāt sofk*	*hait shukōfk*	*hait shukōfuk*	*hait shāfuk*
2. f.s.	*hīt sofs*	*hait shukūfsh*		*hīt shafish*
3. m.s.	*sha saif*	*haih shukūf*	*haih shukōf*	*hai shūf*
3. f.s.	*sa soffot*	*sih shukfūt*	*saih shukfūt*	*sai shufut*
1. pl.	*naḥa sōfan*	*naḥa shukōfan*	*naḥa shukōfan*	*naḥa shāfen*
2. m.pl.	*etūm sōfkum*	*ataim shukūfkum*	*atum shukofkum*	*atō shafko*
2. f.pl.	*etān sōfkun*	*atain shukūfken*		*aitin shafken*
3. m.pl.	*shūm saif*	*haim shukaif*	*hom shukaifum*	*how shāfow*
3. f.pl.	*sān saif*	*sain shukōf*		*sin shāfna*

IMPERATIVE

sing. m.	*saf*	*shikf*	*shikf*	*shif, shīf*
f.	*sif*	*shikfi*	*shikfī*	*shifi*
pl. m.	*sōf*	*shikfum*	*shikfum* (m. and f.)	*shifu* (m. and f.)
f.	*sāfen*	*shikfun*		

FUTURE

In general, the future is expressed by use of the present tense as in Arabic. In Shahari the prefix form *ha*[1] followed by the prenominal letter, would seem to correspond with the Arabic prefix *s* or *sauf*, except that it is inflected as shown on page 28.

[1] Exceptions to the apparent rule of Shahari given above are found in (*a*) p. 26, verb 'to sleep', (*b*) p. 39, sentence 'I will ask'. In view of the manner of not differentiating between future and present as in colloquial Arabic and other Semitic dialects it is possible that (*a*) represents a future form, (*b*) the present.

A peculiar feature of this is the occurrence of *l* for the first person singular = *ha*(*l*). In Mahri and Harsusi there are verbal forms that appear to have an exclusively future meaning, but do not follow the ordinary inflexions of the present tense. The prenominal signs, if they are such, appear at the end not at the beginning of the word.

Thus in the verb 'to walk':

Shahari = *aghād*; Mahri = *sīyūr*

the conjugations are as follows:

FUTURE TENSE	Shahari	Mahri
1. s.	*hai hal'ghad*	*hō sirōna*
2. m.s.	*hāt hat'ghad*	*hait sirōna*
2. f.s.	*hīt hat'aghit*	
3. m.s.	*sha hai'ghad*	*haih sirōna*
3. f.s.	*sa hat'aghad*	*sih sirita*
1. pl.	*naḥa han'aghod*	*naḥa siyaira*
2. m.pl.	*etūm hat'aghod*	*ataim siyaira*
2. f.pl.	*etān hat'aghadan*	*atain sīrūten*
3. m.pl.	*shūm hai'ghad*	*haim sīyaira*
3. f.pl.	*sān hat'aghadan*	*sain sīrūten*
PAST TENSE		
1. s.	*hai aghaduk*	*hō sīyerk*
2. m.s.	*hāt aghaduk*	*hait sīyerk*
2. f.s.	*hīt aghudz*	
3. m.s.	*sha aghād* (*d* sound is clipped, being almost like *t*)	*haih sīyūr*
3. f.s.	*sa aghadōt*	*sih sīrūt* (*sīyūt*?) (v. p. 17)
1. pl.	*naḥa aghudin*	*naḥa sīyūren*
2. m.pl.	*etūm aghadkum*	*ataim sīyarkum*
2. f.pl.	*etān aghudkin*	*atain sīyarkan*
3. m.pl.	*shūm aghād*	*haim sīyōr*
3. f.pl.	*sān aghād*	*sain sīyūr*
IMPERATIVE		
sing. m.	*ghāt*	*sair*
sing. f.	*ghīt*	*sairi*
plural m.	*ghot*	*sairum*
plural f.	*ghudin*	*sairen*

The final consonant *z* in the 2nd person feminine in this and other Shahari verbs is possibly an *s*: the *t* in the imperative probably a *d*, in consonance with the other forms. In both these and similar other verbs, however, I have preferred to record the dialectical value met with.

III. TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERB FORMS

The conjugation of the verb 'to ask' is as follows:[1]

FUTURE TENSE	Shahari	(PRESENT PARTICIPLE) Mahri
1. s.	*hai hal′ sakhabur′*	*hō mushukhubur*
2. m.s.	*hāt hat′ shakhabur′*	*hait shukhubur*
2. f.s.	*hīt hat′ shakhaburz′*	
3. m.s.	*sha hai′ sakhabur′*	*haih mushukhubur*
3. f.s.	*sa hat′ sakhabur′*	*sih mushkhuburaita*
1. pl.	*naḥa han′ sakhabur′*	*naḥa mushkhuburūten*
2. m.pl.	*etūm hat′ sakhabur′*	*ataim shukhuburum*
2. f.pl.	*etān hat′ sakhabur′in*	*atain shukhuburen*
3. m.pl.	*shūm hai′ sakhabur′*	*haim mushkhuburūten*
3. f.pl.	*sān hat′ sakhabur′en*	*sain mushkhuburūten* (*shukhuburin*)

The absence of the initial *m* in the 2nd person plural is noteworthy. The nasal at the end of the preceding pronoun may be the reason; this does not apply to the 2nd person singular, however, where the form is the same.

PAST TENSE		
1. s.	*hai sakhaburak*	*hō shakhberk′*
2. m.s.	*hāt sakhaburak*	*hait shakhberk′*
2. f.s.	*hīt sakhaburz*	
3. m.s.	*sha sakhabair*	*haih shakhabūr*
3. f.s.	*sa sakhabūrat*	*sih shkhabarūt*
1. pl.	*naḥa sakhaburun*	*naḥa shakhabōren*
2. m.pl.	*etūm sakhaburkum*	*ataim shkhabarūten*
2. f.pl.	*etān sakhaburku*	*atain shkhabur′ken*
3. m.pl.	*shūm sakhabair*	*haim shakhabīr*
3. f.pl.	*sān sakhabair*	*sain shakhabūr*

[1] The initial *s* (*sh*) is a form of old Semitic causative, also preserved in the 10th form of the Arabic verb *Istaf'ala*.

These present tenses appear to be participial forms.

The verb 'to drink'.

PRESENT	Mahri	Harsusi
1. s.	*hō mlatiq*	*hō mtiqʼen*
2. m.s.	*hait mtiq*	*hait mtiqʼen*
3. m.s.	*haih mtiq*	
3. f.s.	*saih mtiqiyait*	*saih mtiqʼa*
		saih mtiqʼita
1. pl.	*naḥa mtiqiwūten*	*naḥa mtiqitwiten*
2. m.pl.	*ataim mtiqiwūten*	*atum mtiqitwiten*
3. m.pl.	*haim mtiqiwūten*	*hom mtiqitwiten*
3. f.pl.	*sain mtiqiwūten*	
PAST		
1. s.	*hō tiquk*	*ho tiquk*
2. m.s.	*hait tiquk*	*hait tiquk*
3. m.s.	*haih tiquk*	*haih tiq*
3. f.s.	*saih tiqiyit*	*saih tiqʼiyut*
1. pl.	*naḥa tiqqun*	*naḥa tiqʼan*
2. pl.	*ataim tiqqum*	*atum tiqʼum*
3. m.pl.	*haim tiqqum*	*hom tiqʼum*
3. f.pl.	*sain tiqqum*	
IMPERATIVE		
sing. m.	*tiq*	*tiq*
sing. f.	*tiqqi*	*tiq*
plural m.	*tiqqim*	*tiqʼum*
plural f.	*tiqqim*	*tiqʼum*

The verb 'to eat'.

FUTURE TENSE	Shahari	Mahri
1. s.	*hai halīt*	*hō toyōna*
2. m.s.	*hāt hatait*	*hait toyōna*
2. f.s.	*hīt hatīt*	*toyōna*
3. m.s.	*sha haiyīt*	*haih toyōna*
3. f.s.	*sa hatīt*	*saih toyīta*
1. pl.	*naḥa hanta*	*naḥa toyai*
2. m.pl.	*etm̄ hatī*	*ataim toyai*
2. f.pl.	*etn̄ hatn̄*	*atain toyūten*
3. m.pl.	*shm̄ haiyitī*	*haim toyai*
3. f.pl.	*sn̄ hatn̄*	*sain toyūten*

PAST TENSE

1. s.	*hai tāk*	*hō towuk*
2. m.s.	*hāt tāk*	*hait towuk*
2. f.s.	*hīt taz*	
3. m.s.	*sha tai*	*haih tōwō*
3. f.s.	*sa tait*	*saih towūt*
1. pl.	*naḥa tān*	*naḥa tōwun*
2. m.pl.	*etūm tākum*	*ataim tōwukum*
2. f.pl.	*etān tākin*	*atain tōwukun*
3. m.pl.	*shūm tai*	*haim tōwōh*
3. f.pl.	*sān tai*	*sain towō*

IMPERATIVE

sing. m.	*te* or *tesh*	*tah*
sing. f.	*tī*	*tī*
plural m.	*tī*	*tīyum*
plural f.	*tān*	*tīyen*

Botahari verb 'to eat'. See also p. 33.

	PRESENT	PAST	IMPERATIVE
1. s.	*hō tuya*	*hō ataiwuk*	
2. m.s.	*hait tuya*	*hait awaiwuk*	
3. m.s.	*hai tuya*	*hai tūwū*	
3. f.s.	*sai tuwiyaita*	*sai tūwūt*	
1. pl.	*naḥa tuwiyaita*	*naḥa taiwan*	*tih*
2. m.pl.	*atow tuwiyaita*	*atō atayūka*	*ti*
3. m.pl.	*how tuwiyaita*	*how ataiwū*	*tīyū*
3. f.pl.	*sin towiyūten*	*sin tayōna*	*tīyen*

The following unusual forms, met with in the verbs 'to eat' and 'to speak' in Mahri have a prefix *di* and would appear to be participial forms. The verb 'to eat' is also given in Harsusi and Botahari and 'to laugh' in Harsusi.

Verb 'to eat'.

PRESENT TENSE	**Mahri**	**Harsusi**
1. s.	*hō ditoi*	*hō tiyuweneta*
2. m.s.	*hait ditoi*	*hait tiyuweneta*
3. m.s.	*dih ditoi* (*dih* probably stands for 'this' though here used instead of *haih*.)	*haih tiyuweneta*
3. f.s.		*saih tuwitetta*

1. pl.	*naḥa dintoi*	*naḥa tiyuwīta*
2. m.pl.	*ataim diyoim*	*atum tiyuwīta*
3. m.pl.	*haim ditoyum*	*hom tiyuwīta*

FUTURE TENSE

1. s.	*hō toiyōna*
2. m.s.	*hait toiyōna*
3. m.s.	*dih toiyōna*
1. pl.	*naḥa towiyaiya*
2. m.pl.	*ataim towiyaiya*
3. m.pl.	*haim towiwaiya*

PAST		**Mahri**	**Harsusi**
1. s.	I have eaten	*hō bir toq*	*ho tiyuk'ta*
2. m.s.	he has eaten	*hait bir toq*	*hait tiyuk'ta*
3. m.s.	that (man) has eaten	*di bir to'a*	*haih tuyeh*
3. f.s.			*saih tu'uta*
1. pl.	we have eaten	*naḥa bir towin*	*naḥa tiyuwinta*
2. m.pl.	you have eaten	*ataim bir toqim*	*atum tiyukimta*
3. m.pl.	they have eaten	*haim bir towin*	*hom tiyukimta*

See page 35 for note on the particle *bir*.

IMPERATIVE

sing. m.	*tai*
sing. f.	*ti*
pl. m.	*taihim*
pl. f.	*taihin*

Mahri = to speak. **Harsusi** = to laugh.

PRESENT TENSE	**Mahri**
1. s.	*hō dihur'ij*
2. m.s.	*hait dihur'ij*
3. m.s.	*dih dihur'ij*
3. f.s.	*saih dihur'ij*
1. pl.	*naḥa dinhur'ij*
2. m.pl.	*ataim dihir'jim*
3. m.pl.	*haim dihur'jim*

FUTURE TENSE		Mahri	Harsusi[1]
1. s.		*hō hurjōna*	*hō ʒiḥaqōna*
2. m.s.		*hait hurjōna*	*hait ʒiḥaqōna*
2. f.s.			*hit ʒiḥaqūten*
3. m.s.	(this)	*dih hurjōna*	*haih ʒiḥaqōna*
3. f.s.			*saih ʒiḥaqīten*
1. pl.		*naḥa hurjaiyai*	*naḥa ʒiḥīqa*
2. m.pl.		*ataim hurjaiyai*	*atum ʒiḥīqa*
2. f.pl.			*ʒiḥaqūten*
3. m.pl.		*haim hurjaiyai*	*hom ʒiḥīqa*
3. f.pl.			*ʒiḥaqūten*
PAST			
1. s.		*hō bir hirijik*	*ho ʒiḥaqiq* (or *iʒḥōq*)
2. m.s.		*hait bir hirijik*	*hait ʒiḥaqiq* (or *iʒḥōq*)
2. f.s.			*hit ʒiḥaqish*
3. m.s.	(this)	*dih bir hiruj′*	*haih iʒḥōq*
3. f.s.		*sih bir hirjut′*	*saih ʒiḥaqot*
1. pl.		*naḥa bir hirōjin*	*naḥa ʒiḥaqen*
2. m.pl.		*ataim hirij′ikm*	*atom ʒiḥaqum*
2. f.pl.			*etan ʒiḥaqen*
3. m.pl.		*haim bir hirōjim*	*hom ʒiḥaqam*
3. f.pl.			*sin ʒiḥaq*
IMPERATIVE			
sing. m.		*hiraij*	*ʒiḥōq*
sing. f.		*hiraiji*	*ʒiḥaq*
pl. m.		*hiraijim*	*ʒiḥaiqim*
pl. f.		*hiraijin*	*ʒiḥōqen*

Verb 'to eat'.

PRESENT TENSE		Harsusi	Botahari
1. s.		*hō yitai*	*hō atoh*
2. m.s.		*hait itai*	*hait atoh*
3. m.s.	that (man)	*dhik yitai*	*hai yitu*
3. f.s.			*sai atoh*
1. pl.		*naḥa etōyim*	*naḥa intoh*
2. m.pl.		*atum etōyim*	*atō towīya*
2. f.pl.			*aiten towiyūten*
3. m.pl.		*hōm etōyim*	*how yitaiwi*
3. f.pl.			*sin tuwiyūten*

[1] Cf. Arabic *dhaḥik*.

PAST TENSE		**Harsusi**	**Botahari**
1. s.		*hō iktiwik*	*hō taiwuk*
2. m.s.		*hait taiwuk*	*hait iktiwik*
2. f.s.			*hit taiwish*
3. m.s.	that (man)	*dhik etaiwa*	*hai tūwa*
3. f.s.			*sai tuwut*
1. pl.		*naḥa etowyim*	*naḥa taiwen*
2. m.pl.		*atum etowyim*	*atō taiwiku*
2. f.pl.			*aitin taiwiken*
3. m.pl.		*hōm etowyim*	*how taiwū*
3. f.pl.			*sīn tūwū*

IMPERATIVE

sing.	*tihai*
plural	*tiyamta*

IV. VERBAL SUFFIXES

Mahri Suffixes

PAST TENSE

I asked/you	*shakhbark/taik*
you (s.) asked/me	*shakhbark/tī*
he asked/me	*shakhabar/ai*
he asked/you (m.)	*shakhabar/uk*
he asked/you (f.)	*shakhabar/aish*
I asked/you (f.)	*shakhaburk/taish*
we asked/him	*shakhabōren/ta*
we asked/them	*shakhabōren/taihum*
you asked/us	*shakhabarūten/tainaḥa*
they asked/her	*haim shakhabīr/is*
they (f.) asked/them	*sain shakhabīr/tuhum*
they asked/you (pl.m.)	*haim shakhabīr/kum*

(V. p. 29: final vowel-sounds before suffixes undergo modification.)

Harsusi Suffixes

adhir = pardon.

FUTURE TENSE

he will pardon/me	*adhirōn/etinī*
he will pardon/you (m.)	*adhirōn/etūk*
he will pardon/you (f.)	*adhirōn/etish*
he will pardon/him	*adhirōn/eteh*
he will pardon/her	*adhirōn/etīs*
he will pardon/us	*adhirōn/etain*

he will pardon/you (m.)	*adhirōn/tūkum*
he will pardon/you (f.)	*adhirōn/tīkin*
he will pardon/them (m.)	*adhirōn/tōhum*
he will pardon/them (f.)	*adhirōn/tīsen*

PAST TENSE

he pardoned/me	*adhir/inin-hō*
he pardoned/you (m.)	*adhir/ūk-hat*
he pardoned/you (f.)	*adhir/ish-hīt*
he pardoned/him	*adhir/eh-haih*
he pardoned/her	*adẖir/īs-saih*
he pardoned/us	*ɛdhır/ain*
he pardoned/you (m.)	*adhir/ūkum*
he pardoned/you (f.)	*adhir/īkin*
he pardoned/them (m.)	*adhir/ahōm*
he pardoned/them (f.)	*adhir/īsen*

V. THE PARTICLE

An indeclinable particle *bir* or *bar* is used in Hadara tongues before the verb, like the Arabic *qad*, to denote past action; but whereas the latter is rare in many Arab dialects, the former has a popular usage. In Shahari inflexions of *bair* (meaning ?) were recorded as below: neither sentences collected nor observation, however, indicated any variation of *bir* or *bar* as the particle.

1. s.	*hai bik*
2. m.s.	*hāt bik*
2. f.s.	*hīt biz* (*sh*)
3. m.s.	*sha bair*
3. f.s.	*sa bairūt*
1. pl.	*naḥa bair*
2. m.pl.	*etūm birkum*
2. f.pl.	*etān beken*
3. m.pl.	*shūm bair*
3. f.pl.	*sān bair*

In the colloquial Arabic of the bilinguals of these tribes, the particle *qad* is in general use, and not dropped as it is in most dialects of modern Arabic. This use of the particle seems to accord with the idiom of their own Hadara languages.

THE NEGATIVE

The verbal negative commonly comes at the end of the sentence, or at least follows rather than precedes the verb, e.g.

'The Arabs (Beduin) do not understand our language.'

Shahari. *figarō / ois-hail / garōn / lū*
the arabs / understand / our language / not

Mahri. *ingadūi / yaḥawīl / agarōyan / lā*
the arabs / understand / our language / not

'They are not evil men.'

Botahari. *ghaiyāk / īlak / mana / lā*
men / those / evil / not

Shahari. *iźukūna / ghaik / īšar / lo (ghaiyāk?)*
those / men / evil / not

Harsusi. *būb / īšar / lā*
men / evil / not

'He has not eaten yet.'

Botahari. *hai / ima'atayo / ɣtowh / lā*
he / has eaten / yet / not

ADVERBS OF TIME

The adverbs of time in the Hadara tongues bear little resemblance to their usual equivalents in modern Arabic dialects, thus:

	Shahari	**Mahri**	**Harsusi**	**Botahari**
yesterday	*imšīn*	*ɣimshī*	*imshīn*	*ɣimshī*
to-day	*shaḥair*	*ɣīmōh*	*ɣīmōh*	*ḥor* (forenoon)
to-morrow	*qarairi, girride*	*gīhima*	*gīhima*	*ǰīhima*

'Yesterday Hamad swam upon a skin (inflated).'

yimshī / Ḥamad / rōbaḥ / dhār / nīd
yesterday / Hamad / swam / upon a / skin

'To-morrow Hamad brings them to the Wazir.'

jīhima / Ḥamad / nuka bi howto / wal Wazīr
to-morrow / Hamad / comes with them / to the Wazir

'Leaving with the sun.'

hemel / hequr
leaving / with sun

'Leaving in the morning.'

hemel / gesaim
leaving / in the morning

'Where did you spend the night?'

ain / shikh hābuk
where / spent you the night?

'We journeyed from there.'

naḥa / siyer'in / min / ḥalōk
we / journeyed / from / there

'The messenger of the Wazir came to me from here yesterday, in the forenoon rested, and at night bivouacked, and to-morrow desires permission to leave.'

nake'eni / as sanh / lakhazabai / alwazīr / min /
came to me / ? / the messenger / the Wazir / from /

elo / nūkan / bām
yesterday / came / here

ḥor / gahāben / u laila / masha'arūten / u jīhima /
forenoon / rested / and at night / bivouacked / and to-morrow /

ḥāma / rakhozahain
desires / permission to leave

'We want to go and sleep.'

naḥām / negahem / wa sheniyūt
we want / to go / and sleep

Harsusi	Botahari	English
qanūn (m.), *qanet* (f.), *qaniyun* (m.pl.), *qanittin* (f.pl.)	*qanū* (m.), *qunit* (f.), *quniyan* (m.pl.), *quneten* (f.pl.)	small (adj.)
idrī, bishabīsh		
mez, mazōna		smallpox
rašīt, rišīt, raišīt, lašīt		smoke (v.)
		snake
askīr, asōkir		
milli, ṣulibit		soldier
tut waḥšeh		solid
		solitary
	Aqa Asomāl	Somaliland
habarī, bir	*iberī* (m.), *abī* (*r*) (pl.)	son
ḥazīn, ḥizin		sorrow
madīt, janūb		south
		sow (v.)
		spade
(k)ghatri, ghuterī	*ghātri*	speak (v.)
akanīt, qanīt (f.), *qūwīn*	*arumḥ*	spear
umgharraf, malqat		spoon
rabaiya, surbi (m.), *ṣarōbi*	*lemō*	spring (season)
'ain	*a'ain*	,, (water)
	azur	stand (v.)
kubkīb (m.), *kubkōb*	*kubkaib* (m.s.), *kubkāb* (pl.)	star
gallūq, gawiluq, qagōna		star (v.)
dharab, dharīb		stick (local weapon)
masruq, hīriq	*harak*	stole (v.)
zowur, ṣuwair, ṣōr, zowār (s.) *azuwait* (pl.)		stone
sōriq, zār		stop
minwōt (f.)	*melī*	storm
samaḥ, simiḥ		straight
dhahīb, dhahabōten		stream
quwa, gwāt		strength
abūd		strike (v.)
qwī (m.), *quwīyit* (f.), *qūwī, qowin*	*qōwī* (m.s.), *qowiyet* (f.s.), *qowiyāni* (m.pl.), *qowiyanāt* (f.pl.)	strong

English	Shahari	Mahri
stumble (v.)	*giyar, ghutfug*	*gair, ghutfug*
sufficient	*kifan, yiqōf, yisainōt*	*māken, yisdūd*
sugar cane	*qussub, iskair, gīzāt* (f.), *gīzāp*	*qussub, asakair, guzāb, guzabait*
Sultan (see also p. 38)	*Šuṭūn*	*Sulṭān, Dolai, Ḥōkum*
summer	*ai, qodh, dūthū*	*qīt, dōtheh* (m.)
sun	*sūm, liyūn, eyum, yūhm*	*ḥaiyūm* (f.)
sunrise	*fizōtaiyōm, qaḥāzef*	*šargo-īhaiyōm, qaṣōbeḥ*
sunset	*mughrīb, hedd*	*mugharāb*
swear (v.)		
sweat	*ingalit*	*ingāl* (see 'perspiration', p. 86)
sweet	*mītak*	*mutq*
swim (v.)		
swimming	*tafif, airubh*	*sūbaḥ, saibaḥ*
sword	*ishtōḥ, yiso* (m.), *aisīt*	*shkai* (m.), *shakayit*
take (impve.)	*siggit, ǯubuṭ*	*ǯōt*
tall	*rīm*	*towail*
tamarisk	*arair* (m.)	*kīdīr* (m.)
tame	*adailfayor, misailif*	*dhuwīlif, mishuwailif*
Taqa (village)	*Tuqqut*	*Tōgat*
teeth	*shinūn*	*muǯōrah*
tent	*khūniyat*	*khīmit, khaimit*
that	*dhaku, ildeku, dhek* (see p. 50)	*dhik, dhek*
them	*shūn, shūm*	*haim, hōm*
there	*alakūn, iloḥūn* (yonder), *ilik* (far away)	*ḥalōk, wuṭōh*
these	*iǯenu, dhahōn*	*iliyōma, ilih*
they	*shūm* (m.), *sān* (f.)	*haim, hōm* (m.), *sain* (f.)
thick	*kashesh, kishash*	*galaiǯ*
thief	*shirq, shīreq*	*ḥīriq* (m.), *ḥarōqut*
thigh	*ifakidh, fakaidh* (f.), *fakhiyodh*	*ifkadh, fakādh, fakhiyodh*
thin	*rakak, qutūn*	*rahaif, qatown*
thing	*šai*	*šai, šī*
thirst	*khayat, khāt*	*adhōmen, dhōma*
thirsty		
this	*dhenū, ildenu*	*dheh, dih* (?)
thorn	*eškaw, ško'ot* (f.), *ško'h*	*iškiya, škot* (f.), *škīya*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
aither		
māken, yizdūdah	*ḥaden, sidūden*	stumble (v.)
	sekker	sufficient
		sugar cane
Sulṭān		
		Sultan
qaiyid, aqaidh		
ḥiyūm, haiyīm	*aiyōm* (see also p. 47)	summer
esoba, qaṣōbeḥ	*ẓuruqāt*	sun
kalaini	*mughurāb*	sunrise
	guzūm	sunset
angār, ingāl		swear (v.)
matiq, mataq		sweat
	rōbaḥ	sweet
sūbaḥ		swim (v.)
eshkiwū, agub, shkīu (m.), *shkī'īt*		swimming
		sword
ẓaibuṭ, zagōd (see p. 44)		
towīl, tuwīl		take (impve.)
nōthil, ḥōthil, thōwil		tall
yitabōg		tamarisk
Tōqut		tame
amihaina		Taqa (village)
arʃīt, khaimīt		teeth
dhek, dhen	*dhek*	tent
elinma, hōm		that
wūṭō, wūṭōh		them
	ḥalōk	there
īlilma, īlīh	*ailan*	these
hōm	*how, hū* (m.), *sīn* (f.), *sin*	they (see p. 15)
ghulludh, ghulaidh (m.), *ghulidhut* (f.)		thick
ḥarīq (m.), *ḥarōq*		thief
iʃkadh		thigh
rakīk		
ʃī	*khathīm, ukathemit*	thin
dhaimak, dhaima		thing
		thirst
	dhumī	thirsty
dhenma, dhenima, dhinma	*dhen*	this
aīkaia, ʃke, ʃkōt		thorn

English	Shahari	Mahri
those	*īśekū, iźukūna*	*laik*
thou	*hāt* (m.), *hīt* (f.)	*hait*
threw	*urdai*	*urdō*
throat	*ikayart, hunjarōt* (f.)	*aqarō, hungarūt* (f.)
thunder	*hīt*	*hid* (m.)
thus	*etennū, aitanū*	*ūṭōma*
tie (v.)	*ḥaṭor, ḥaṭōl*	*azowb, ḥaṭūl*
tired	*gille, ta'ap*	*baźar, tāp*
to	*ad, alta, it*	*ilhel, ha, ta*
tobacco	*tombākū, timbākū* (f.)	*tambōkū, timbōkū* (f.)
to-day	*shaḥair, ilyumte*	*yīmōh*
together	*siyā, fakhire*	*suwī, fukhire*
to-morrow	*girride, qereri, qarairi*	*gehama, gīhima*
tongue	*alisan, lisan, ilsin* (f.), *ilsunta*	*ōshīn* (f.), *ōshantun*
to-night	*alainī*	*yelaila*
took (see 'take')	*sqōt, ẓ́ait*	*zīgid, dhaibuṭ*
tooth	*shinīn* (f.), *shanūn*	*muźerah* (f.), *miźōrah*
tour	*aghād*	*gahōm*
town	*izīret, śīret, qaira*	*raḥabait* (f.), *raḥoyib*
trap (n.)	*śiyak, śaikete*	*śubkait* (f.), *śibaik*
tree	*ḥairūm, ḥairmit, ḥarūm* (m.), *ḥiramit*	*ḥarūm, ḥarmaiyit, ḥirūm* (m.) *ḥarhait*
tribe	*qīlit, qailit* (f.), *qail*	*qabailit, qubailit* (f.), *quboyil*
truth	*īyān, eyen*	*sudq*
ugly	*diffir*	*gōmaḥ, gomḥ* (m.s.), *gaḥmet* (f.s.), *gamḥain* (m.pl.), *gamḥōt* (f.pl.)
understand (v.)	*sahabail*	*hōlai, ḥawūl, maḥawal*
up		
uncle (maternal)		
,, (paternal)		
vagabond	*sfī, sfō*	*sfah* (m.), *sifōh*
valley	*śa'ab, śap* (f.), *śa'aip*	*ḥawōdi* (f.), *wudai*
village	*halailunt, qarainōt* (f.), *qarainitī*	*raḥabānōt* (f.), *raḥabanōten*
virgin	*ghuzet, gudzit, hasīt*	*ghughīt, haśaimit*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
īlik	*ailak, īlak*	those
hait, hit	*hait, hīt*	thou
radi, īrdōh		threw
aqarid, aqart		throat
hadīt		thunder
ūtōnma		thus
azowb, irzōna		tie (v.)
gayita, dhiqōta		tired
ta, a, wa, (see pp. 43, 44)	*ta*	to
tambōku, timbōk		tobacco
yīmōh	*ḥor* (forenoon)	to-day
ʃakhreh		together
gīhima	*gaihama, jīhima*	to-morrow
elishin, lashīn, lishowinit	*lishīn*	tongue
yalaila, bihelai		to-night
ʒubuṭ, zaigid		took
khā, imthainen, imthinīt		tooth
		tour
raḥabet, irḥebbet		town
ʃabikit (f.), *ʃabīk*		trap (n.)
ḥirūm (m.), *ḥirmayet*		tree
qabelet, gubellet (f.), *qabīyet*		tribe
gubila (pl.), *qabīye*		
zudk, zudduk		truth
ʃakkar, ʃukkur	*sayun*	ugly
zadad, ʃhīm, ʃhamōna, yaghorib	*hōlai*	understand (v.)
	agowf	up
	khul	uncle (maternal)
	aidid	„ (paternal)
		vagabond
ḥawōdi (f.), *ḥōdin*		valley
raḥabet, raḥabānōt	*aqahū*	village
ghughinōt, ghugūtin	*ghaiyait, rukhumōt*	virgin
	arkham	

Harsusi	Botahari	English
iḥagūr, silōb		wait (v.)
siyūr	*siyār*	walk (v.)
hāsh		wall
yokhōma, yakhūm	*yiḥōma*	want (v.)
ḥarb, maḥarōb		war
raḥaẓ, irḥadh		wash (v.)
hamū (m.)	*mū*	water
	nīṭ	water-skin
mōgat	*ghazuwān*	waves
naḥa	*naḥa*	we
	ukhthemit	weak
ẓa'af, hūwī		weakness
ṭigur, mōl		wealth
sbua, hoba		week
towī, tūwī, tōwa		well
gahaim, gihm	*gihaim*	went
magharib, ghurib		west
jirām	*śoḥātut*	whale
mōn, habō, mūn	*hena, inna*	wharf (port?)
bir (m.)		what
mait	*metain*	wheat
ḥōna	*ilhān, ain*	when
	dhin	where
śuri, śuwīr		which
albūn, lebīn (pl.)	*labū*	whisper (v.)
	dhen	white
alhaśa, ḥaśen	*henahī*	who
haires, teth, ḥanith		why
riyaḥ, riḥ	*riya*	wife
ghurib, balīt		wind
		„ west
śaitū, hasto		window
	śeta	winter
aql, baihamāt		wisdom
shih, shis		wise
bighaiyir, shīsīla		with
kōb, kalūb		without
	kōp	wolf
teth, hanīth (pl.), *nīth* (pl.)	*tīth, taith* (s.), *ainith* (pl.)	woman

Harsusi	Botahari	English
dhuwatqidh, luwatqadh		awake
munzaib (m.), *munzōb*		axe
fuggur, khuryub, baiṭal	*naigus*	
Baduwī, Badū	*Badū*	bad
		Badu
ghairīrit, gharīr (pl.)		bag
gramoź, garmōź		baggage
Blīd		Balid (an old town)
aźōtur, źōtar (f.), *źtōr*		basket
inghōl, nughul		bastard
owtozek, mutōźil		bathe (v.)
sahel, sīfa, khafīyan (f.)		beach
alḥīt, laḥīt (f.), *laḥaiten*		beard
dharib, labīd		beating (n.)
mugatmīl (m.), *mugatimilait* (f.), *mugatimilum* (m.), *mugatimilut* (f.)		beautiful
sabaib, sabīb		because
hanūf, źag, źagōna		beckon (v.)
anźīf, unźaif, unźafōten		bed
		bee
fain, finīn	*fini*	before
sirī		behind
inkhullī		below
šukh (m.s.), *nōbit* (f.s.), *šiyukh* (pl.), *niyūb* (pl.)	*nōp* (m.s.), *nōbiyet* (f.s.), *niyār* (m.pl.), *niyāp* (m.pl.), *nōbiyāt* (f.pl.)	big
ashfarut, shafar	*zuferāt*	bird
ṭaif, mur		bitter
ḥōr (pl.), *ḥōrūt* (f.s.), *ḥōwur, ḥawar*		black

Harsusi	Botahari	English
shkabūr, ishkhasōs, mushukhuṣ		ink
huq, birka	*birq*	inquire (v.)
khalūf, imbād	(see p. 46)	inside
ōqal, amāt		instead of
imkilmāni		intelligence
aryoltebeh, arźōna, aryūźa		interpreter
ḥedded, ḥidīd (m.)	*ḥadīd*	invite (v.)
gezīret (f.)		iron
		island
Ɣahūdi		Jew
aqīya'i, aqīyō'i		jinn (a spirit)
yiźaḥok, źaḥak (m.), *iźaḥaik*		joke
gehaim, sfīr, sfirim	*ilasaifer* (see p. 47)	journey, land
sfūrin		journey, sea
Abāl-iktibi, ḥākim		judge
fur, yōfid, yōfidum		jump (v.)
miftaḥ		key
		Khor Ruri (inlet)
		Khor Suli (inlet)
rikuś		kick
lōtuq, lōtaqōna, maltīqa (see p. 43)	*lataiq*	kill (v.)
kraim, kirimit, kirim, krin		kind
gutamail		kindness
ḥaikim, amalek, malōket		king
amaisi, imīsiba		kiss (nose)
barīk, bark		knee
iskīn (f.), *eskennet*	*askīn*	knife
kuvebeź, haṭair, haṭar		lamb
thifail, thfīr (m.), *thfōr*		lame

English	Shahari	Mahri
mad	*mutghairit, munsayat*	*haiwal*
made	*mukhidīm, ma'amil* (see p. 41)	*ma'amīl*
magic	*ārī, saḥar*	*saiḥir*
Mahra	*Meherī, Énherī, Meheret*	*Maharai*
male	*dhikār*	*dhikr*
man	*ghaik* (s.), *ghaiyāk* (pl.)	*ghaik* (s.), *ghaich* (s.), *ghaiyūk* (pl.), *ghaiyūj* (pl.)
mankind	*inyāt, ayō*	*amait, uns, ḥābū*
many	*mekkin, mak'an*	*maikin*
marry (v.)	*shfōk, ishfōk*	*harūz, mahāris*
mast	*diqqāl* (m.)	*adqal, diqāl* (m.)
mat (bed covering also)	*zōlīt, ēdef, ḥazīr, ḥazīret*	*zulaiyet, ḥazair* (m.), *hazūret*
match	*shakhuṭ, sukhuṭ, sukhoṭ*	*shakhaṭ, shukhuṭ* (m.), *shakhōwut*
me	*ō*	*ai*
meat	*tai* (m.)	*taiwī*
medicine	*adīd, dīt* (f.)	*diwai*
Mehmulah (local village)	*Aḥamilt*	*Maḥamolet*
Merbat (an old local town)	*Sik*	
merchant	*tijjur, tuzir, tajōr*	*tōgur, tigarait*
milk	*innuš̌ub, nuš̌ub* (m.)	*š̌okōf, š̌kof*
millet	*dheret*	
miser	*bokhīl, nōguz, nuguzut*	*bukhail, baḥeyl, nōkuz, ingazāt*
Monday	*Bil-ithnain*	*Alathnain*
money	*aigurus, dīrehim*	*qarōsh, direhem, diraihim* (f.)
month	*ōrukh, ōreh, īrikh*	*šaḥair, warukh* (m.), *wowrikh*
moon	*airit, eret, ārit* (f.)	*hārīt*
more	*zaid, mek'en, akhair,*	*zoiyid, akthair, akhair*
morning	*tahazzaf, gaḥāzef* (m.)	*qasōbah* (s. and pl.)
mosque	*mezgaid, ēsgid*	*mezgaid* (m.)
mosquito	*khairōz* (m.), *qarzai*	*qarrūz, qarowzut*
mother	*amesh, āme, inti*	*ḥama* (f.), *ḥamūten*
mountain	*giyār, deḥeq, giyāl* (m.), *giyailūt* (pl.)	*kurmaim, jibal, jabail* (m.), *jabōlet*
,, range	*eẑhait, muẑtait*	*gebail, muẑtibut*
,, pass	*ẑigguret, š̌igaret* (f.), *š̌izhar*	*š̌girīt, š̌igarīt* (f.), *š̌igair*
mouse	*arqaib* (m.), *argōp*	*arqaib* (m.), *argōb*

English	Shahari	Mahri
moustache	*umqazōz, mugazōs*	*šarowab, mugazōz* (m.)
move (v.)	*ha'ūn, qutulōp*	*aqōb, qutulib*
much	*mekkin, mek'en*	*maikin, maiken*
mud	*ḥashī*	*ataiyin, buṯḥ* (m.)
nail	*musmār, dhīfār*	*mesmair, dhaifair* (m.)
naked	*fiṭa*	*fiṭa, faṭa*
name	*shūsh, shōhm* (m.), *shīmtī*	*ḥam* (m.), *ḥemowten*
nape of neck	*gurmō*	*gurma* (m.)
near	*qarīb, qairib*	*garaib*
necessary	*lāzim*	*lāzim*
neck	*ghuthu* (m.), *ghaithī*	*ghōthī* (m.), *ghaithai*
needle	*mukhait* (f.), *mukhōt*	*mukhaiyiṭ, mokhaiṭ* (f.), *mokhowuṭ*
never	*alaqalō, bar*	*bur*
new	*ōdīn, idun*	*haidain, yidīn*
news (see p. 49)	*ghairō, šifōt*	*khubūr, žafōt*
nice	*arnim*	*gīt, gīd*
night	*gussāri, aser*	*helli*
no	*lōb-lōb, lōp*	*lā, āra, lowp*
noble	*sirīf*	*sharaif, bal*
noise	*zah, ḥas* (m.)	*zaiyah, ḥas* (m.)
none	*ošailo*	*šaila*
nonsense	*minghair, dhahan, min-ghair-ḥas*	*bighair-ḥass*
noon	*nehebri, ezert, dhuhur*	*dhuhur, zoher, doubeh*
north	*dahāga, aq'ad, sumāl*	*balait, shmāl*
„ wind	*āgāt-zīyāp*	*balait-ziyaip*
nose	*nukhairait, inkhurair* (m.)	*inkharīt, unkharīr* (m.)
nostril	*funkhurut, fōnukhur*	*funkharait, thunaikhur* (f.)
not	*lō, lō-alū, lōb, lōp, lū*	*lā*
nothing	*ošailo*	*šai-la (-alā)*
now	*nā'azenu*	*zarōma*
numerals, Cardinal numerals, Ordinal	see Grammatical Rules, pp. 19–21.	
nut	*gōzā*	*gōza*
obey (v.)	*sīn, haisān, sīyīn*	*shaimūr, mushaimen, shāmūn*
often	*aizfōr*	*ṭuwōr*
oil	*ḥāl*	*šalait*

English	Shahari	Mahri
plenty	*mekkin*	*maikin*
plough	*menzaḥut, ḥale, aḥalait*	*menzaḥath, ḥali* (m.), *ḥaliyāt*
pool	*išterai, išterīr* (m.), *išterōr*	*aśterī, išterī* (m.), *išterō*
poor man	*fikīr, bahīt, bahām, fiqīr*	*fuqair, bahaimet, bahoyim*
possible	*hoiyīki, ahamaim*	*yukūn, ahamūm*
pot	*qa'ab, kāp* (m.), *ka'aip*	*wī'ah* (m.), *wa'iyūten*
potter	*išabair, īnitaṭōr*	*iqhor, banītaṭōr*
praise	*dīoda, midaḥ*	*mōda, maidaḥ*
pray	*azulli, zuluṭ*	*zōli, zalōṭ*
precipice	*daḥaq* (m.), *daḥaiq*	*qadh, daḥaq* (m.), *daḥīq*
present (time)	*huẓr*	*hōẓar*
pretty	*gīlt, raḥīm*	*jumailet, raḥaim*
price	*thaiyān*	*thamain, thimīn*
prickly heat	*ḥarort*	*ḥarowret*
prison	*ḥabs, ḥāzun, ḥazon*	*ḥabs, maḥabōs*
prisoner	*maḥabis* (m.), *maḥabōs*	*murzain* (m.), *murzōn*
prophet	*omnihōt, nī anbait*	*annabī, anbai* (m.), *anbakit*
prosperity	*agasolt', suhult'*	*sohōlet*
protection	*ūnti*	
pull down	*thōr, hai yathbur*	*hīdūm, thebūr, theberōna*
purse	*sikt, gharort, gharair*	*ghairōret, gairōryir*
quarrel (v.)	*imbīka, hazjōlus, jōlus*	*mughalaiz, mishgailia, galūs*
quarter	*riyait*	*rubaiyat, rubait*
quickly	*intagga, intigaḥ*	*ōtōkī, ajel*
rafiq- (*rabia* = escort)	*dubblat, dhibilit* (m.), *dhiyōten*	*riba, rabī'a* (m.), *rabī'at*
raid (v.)		
rain	*ūñse* (f.), *milesī*	*mūsī* (f.), *mulessū*
rainbow	*gussut, qusd* (m.), *qīsōt*	*dolū, gōshut* (m.), *goshowut*
ran (v.)	*sha'īn, waiyishe*	*būghōz, būghazōna*
rare		
rat	*aqaib, argaip* (f.), *argōp*	*arqaib* (f.), *arqōb*
raw	*nū*	*nī*
read (v.)	*yirtikkī, hayurtik, rudkī*	*yirktukkī, murtikiyōna*
ready	*nudga, ētelim*	*zōhub*
reap (v.)	*giz, getah, haiyugtah*	*qowṭa, qaṭōna*
red	*ōfor, 'ōfer*	*owfur, ōfer*

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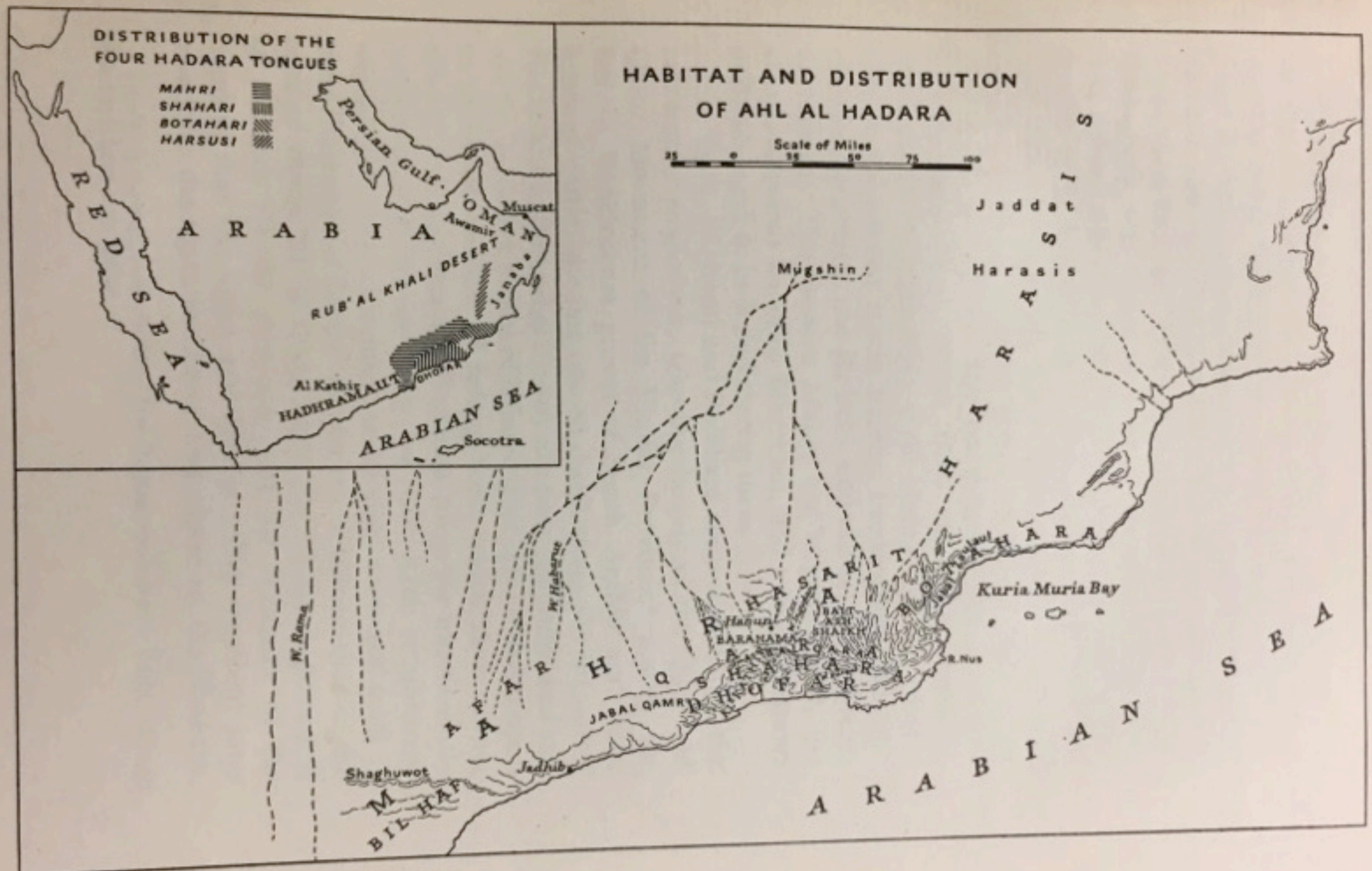
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOUR HADARA TONGUES
MAHRI
SHAHARI
BOTAHARI
HARSUSI
RED SEA
Persian Gulf
ARABIA
OMAN
Muscat
Awamir
RUB' AL KHALI DESERT
Janaba
Al Kathir
HADHRAMAUT
DHOFAR
ARABIAN SEA
Socotra
HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION OF AHL AL HADARA
Scale of Miles
25 0 25 50 75 100
Jaddat
Harasis
Mugshin
HARASIS
W. Rama
W. Haberut
Kuria Muria Bay
R. Nus
JABAL QAMR
Jadhib
Shaghuwot
MAHRA
BIL HAF
QARA
DHOFAR
SHAHARA
BARAHAMA
BAYT ASH SHAIKH
BOTAHARA
ARABIAN SEA

FOUR

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[1] Dhofār
Mahri it is

confiscating their frankincense groves and their herds; the Mahra, in the hinterland, drove the Botahara eastwards to the coasts. The western steppe is reputed to have belonged to the now legendary tribe of Bin Dhurbut. To-day the Shahara are little better than slaves of the Qara, maintaining a nominal independence only in one isolated area, the Wadi Darbat; elsewhere they are weak, disunited, impoverished, living in groups among their Qara overlords. The Botahara, while possessing an exclusive tongue, are a dwindling and *déclassé* tribe.[1] Yet to these two is allowed a greater local antiquity than to any other tribes, and to the Shahara a not ignoble origin as the reputed sons of Shaddad bin Ad.[2]

The numerous and prosperous Qara speak Śhahari, thus presumably having absorbed the tongue and culture of the people they conquered. Such a process of assimilation is certainly true of much later comers, Al Kathir, known to have derived from the Arab tribe of that name who are found still in strength in the northern Hadhramaut. By intermarriage with the Shahara (taking the daughters of the latter to wife, for none will give them a son in marriage, so that the Shahara, within themselves, must retain a considerable degree of racial purity) these Al Kathir immigrants to Dhofar have, in time, come to adopt the mountain culture and tongue (*Shahari*) and are to-day, in the eyes of a casual visitor, indistinguishable from their Qara or Shahara neighbours.

The Harasis, a small dwindling nomad tribe, numbering perhaps not more than 200 men, possess an exclusive language, Harsusi, presumably a variant of Mahri. Their location is eastward of the 55th line of longitude, thence through Jaddat Harasis to northern Oman borderlands. This is principally an Arab habitat; indeed the Harasis live a

[1] The four sections of the Botahara are called Muzha'ara, Mukadsha, Muhabsha, Mahadira.

[2] The Shahara sections are Źuwaimira, Ghaferūm, Źuferōt, Ghuźub, A'ūn, Bin Kidosh, Ben Hamad, Dhiūn, Minaśil, Hiźol, Anyerūn, Agarib, Muśerah, Kairidus, Hanmut, Haźari, Aghasōt, Za'alōl, Qitun, Hamōt.

was unaware that two of them—Mahri and Shahari—had been the subject of investigation by Europeans before. Dr. Maximilian Bittner had, however, published material collected ostensibly in the Hadhramaut and the Island of Socotra by Dr. Müller and Count Landberg during their Arabian expedition of 1898–9.[1] It is understood that the investigators met with native opposition and withdrew from Arabia, taking a bilingual native back to Vienna, where a compilation was made. Müller entitles his work on Shahari—*The Language of the Mountains of Dhofar on the Persian Gulf.* The mountains of Dhofar, where the Shahara live, are not, in fact, near the Persian Gulf, but lie some 800 miles distant by sea-route, midway along the coast of southern Arabia, so that this erroneous geographical description of the habitat of the Shahara tribe would suggest that Müller was not, himself, operating in this area. His work upon Shahari has some differences from that collected *in situ* by the writer. These may or may not be accounted for by local peculiarities of dialect. Bittner's elaborate thesis is the work of a philological scholar, the material for it the fruit of an expedition primarily devoted to linguistic investigations. The material presented here, by contrast, is that of a single-handed Englishman without philological training other than a facile knowledge of colloquial Arabic, a musical ear, and a long experience of the native mind, who enjoyed the advantage of being the first European to explore their habitat and live among these tribes, though obliged to treat his language-collecting as a fragmentary part of his exploratory objectives—cartographical, zoological, and anthropological.[2] The material that follows is his field work, and no modifications have been made in the after-light of the Austrian publications. Such value as it possesses may be found in its more extensive Mahri vocabulary, in the new sentences, and in the

[1] D. H. Müller, *Arabische Expedition*, Vienna Academy, 1905, vol. vi (Mahri). M. Bittner, *Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akademie*, vols. clxii, clxviii, clxxii, clxxviii (1909–14) for Mahrī: clxxxiii (1915, and 1924) for Shauri (Shahari).

[2] v. *Arabia Felix.*

GRAMMATICAL RULES

THE PRONOUN

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	Shahari	**Mahri**	**Harsūsi**	**Bōtāhari**
I	*hai*	*hō*	*hō*	*hō*
thou (m.)	*hāt*	*hait*	*hait*	*hait*
thou (f.)	*hīt*		*hit*	*hīt*
he	*sha*	*haih*	*haih*	*hai*
she	*sa*	*sih* or *saih*	*saih*	*sai* or *sīh*
we	*naḥa*	*naḥa*	*naḥa*	*naḥa*
you (m.)	*etūm*	*ataim*	*atūm*	*atō* or *aitū*
you (f.)	*etān*	*atain*	*etan*	*aitin*
they (m.)	*shūm*	*haim*	*hom*	*how* or *hū*
they (f.)	*sān*	*sain*	*sin*	*sīn*

The distinction between *h* and *s* in masc. and fem. pronouns of 3rd person is primitive Semitic. The *s* forms for both masc. and fem. (as in Shahari) are found in Minaean.

The personal pronouns in 1st and 2nd persons singular (note conspicuous absence of *n*) appear to have little affinity with modern Arabic, yet in the possessive pronouns Arabic terminations are, with modifications, commonly met with. Thus

Noun

mahfīf[1] or *mahfaif* (Shahari) = local head-dress.
haibīt (Harsusi) = she-camel.
erowna (Botahari) = sea.

Person	**Shahari**	Suffix	**Harsusi**	Suffix	**Botahari**	Suffix
1.	*ahfīfī*[1]	+ī	*haibītī*	+ī	*erowntī*	+tī*
2.	*ahfīfk*	+k	*haibītik*	+ik	*erowntuk*	+tuk
3. m.	*ahfīfkat*	+kat	*haibīt-ha*	+ha	*erownta*	+ta
3. f.	*ahfīfsit*	+sit	*haibītis*	+is	*erownti*	+ti

* *t* following vowel-ending noun.

[1] Mahfīf (Sh.): a cord wound seven times round the head is the characteristic and only head-dress used by the tribes of the mountains. The initial *m* for some reason not apparent disappears with the use of the possessive pronoun.

PHRASES AND SENTENCES IN THE HADARA TONGUES

'Thank you.'

Shahari. *aithot lik* (thank you)

Mahri. *aḥamadk* (praise you)
yung umruk (long life?). See also page 48.

'Good morning.'

Shahari. *tigihuqūn / ōfait*
your morning / health

Mahri. *tegehemkum / āfīt*
your morning / health

'Good evening.'

Shahari. *owgumedluk / ōfait*
your evening / health

Mahri. *tagumedlīkum / āfīt*
your evening / health

'Salaam alaikum.'

Shahari. *silum alaik*

Mahri. *silōm alaik*

'The tall man is a good servant.'

Shahari. *ghaik / yarīm / khudum / raḥīm*
the man / tall / servant / good

Mahri. *ghaika / towail / khōdum / gīd*
the man / tall / servant / good

'The big ship is stronger than the small.'

Shahari. *airkab / aip / ḥarād / akhair / ar / anīzā*
the ship / big / strong / more / than / the small

Mahri. *markaip / śokh / quwai / akhair / min / aqainōn*
the ship / big / strong / more / than / the small

'What did you say?'

Shahari. *īna / 'unk*
what / said you

Mahri. *hibū / amurk*
what / said you

'Where has he gone to?'

Shahari. *al hūn / aghād*
to where / he went

Mahri. *ilhōn / gahaim*
to where / he went

'Why did you not come?'

Shahari. *ko / zahumk' / lu*
why / came you / not

Mahri. *ūkō / nakāka / lā*
why / came you / not

'How much?'

Shahari. *bi im ši / dhahōn*
how much / these

Mahri. *bi kum*

'The house of the Sultan is large.'

Shahari. *ōt / a ḥuk'm / ūm*
the house / of the Sultan / is large

Mahri. *abait / dha ḥōkm / nōp*
the house / of the Sultan / is large

'The camel of the Shaikh.'

Shahari. *īyet / a / kār*
the camel / of / the Shaikh

Mahri. *haibīt / dha / muqud'um*
the camel / of / the Shaikh

'The woman's water-skin is leaking.'

Shahari. *enīd / a / teth / biẖarūm*
the water-skin / of the / woman / is leaking

Mahri. *ḥanid / dha / taith / hīfr*
the water-skin / of the / woman / is leaking

'He journeyed.'

Shahari. *shah aghād*

Mahri. *heh gahaim*

'He has journeyed.'

Shahari. *shah bair aghād*

Mahri. *heh bar gahaim*

'An old grave.'

Shahari. *qor diwelt'*

Mahri. *qubur di wōl* or *halail di wat'en*

An ancient long grave is called *zōlaḥ.*

'I am thirty years old.'

Shahari. *omri / bir śiluth / aiyūn*
my age / son of thirty / years

Mahri. *amri / bir thelathain / senai*
my age / son of thirty / years

'He is older than I.'

Shahari. *sheh / aib / ānī / bisen'*
he / is bigger / than I / in years

Mahri. *heh / aqara / menai / bisen'*
he / is bigger / than I / in years

'I will ask you about frankincense—how much for a qirsh?'

Shahari. *hai / sakhburkum / men / śāhaz / minīmeh / bi qairz*
I / will ask you / about / frankincense / how much / for a qirsh

'They drink much cows' milk.'

Shahari. *šḳuf / nuš̌ub / dhil hūti / mek'en*
they drink / milk / of the cows / much

Mahri. *šḳaf / šḳof / dha baghār / maiken*
they drink / milk / of the cows / much

'They drank no water.'

Shahari. *ōsidzi / mī / lū*
they drank / water / not

Mahri. *tik'um / moh / lā*
they drank / water / not

'Good-bye.'

Shahari. *takhalof zahat* (remain in health)

Mahri. *Abāl ḥafadhkum* (God preserve you)

'The good man has a lame camel.'

Shahari. *ghaik / arḥaim / šish / īyet / harkund*
the man / the good / he has / camel / lame

Mahri. *ghaik / arḥaim / shih / yibīt / thefilīt*
the man / the good / he has / camel / lame

'They have many camels and cows.'

Shahari. *šōhum / īyāl / bal hūti / mak'an*
they have / camels / and cows / many

Mahri. *shīhum / ba'er / ū baghār*[1] */ maiken*
they have / camels / and cows / many

'The Arabs do not understand our language.'

Shahari. *figarō / ois-hail / garōn / lū*
the arabs / understand / our language / not

Mahri. *ingadūi / yaḥawīl / agarōyan / lā*
the arabs / (beduin) / understand / our language / not

[1] *Baghār* is also met with as *Baqar*, corresponding to the Arabic *Baqara*. Concerning interchange of *Q* and *G*: v. W. Wright, *Lectures on the comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages*, Cambridge, 1890, p. 50. It is found in Hebrew and Syriac and it is especially common in Mendaitic.

'The people slaughtered the prophet Salih's camel, and in the day they slaughtered her, they made a shrine against the ants crawling upon them and the ants died.'

Mahri. *amait / saḥatum / haibīt /*
the people / they slaughtered / the camel /
dhenbi /Saliḥ/ wa hisātum tais /
of the prophet/Salih/and the day they slaughtered her/
ya'amīl / zuwait / min anaimōl /
they made / a shrine / against the ants /
amrišum lehum' / nomōl / yimōt
crawling upon them / the ants / and they died

Shahari. *ǐnyet / is / haiz / īyet / ānabi /*
the people / day / of slaughter / camel / of the prophet /
Sāliḥ / ba'ūr / sairiq / fidinī /
Salih / and they said / they made / stones /
ōr / hes haiz / īyet /
and they said / the day of slaughter / of camel /
Ānabī Sāliḥ / ǐnyet / haziyet /
of Nabi Salih / the people / slaughtered camel /
Ānabī Sāliḥ / sairiq / fidinī / ar /
of Nabi Salih / they made / stones / against /
anai'ẓū / ǒr / herriš /
the ants / and they said / which crawled /
dhairhum / ya khorg
upon them / and they died

Note. The Shahari version appears very tortuous, but the Mahri first told the story spontaneously, and the Shahari was giving a translation as far as he could remember.

Shahari (seq.).

'Fifteen men and fifteen women were there.'

aśirīt / khōnsh / ghak / ba / ōšer / khīnsh / ineth / ilhūn /
ten / five / men / and / ten / five / women / there /
fun / shōm
were / with them

'How is your health?'

bi hāt bi khār, or, *bi khār het*

'If you help me, you shall be well rewarded, insha'allah.'

hai hāt shark hini / *khairut guzank* / *bi tat ōʒ*
If you help me / well-rewarded you shall be / by the One God

'What have I done that I should be a prisoner? I was dwelling at Rizat cultivating millet and heard that my brother (it was said) was suspected of taking a camel. A slave came and said "your brother has stolen a camel and the Governor requires you for imprisonment." Please if you help any one, help the poor and the fatherless. Ask the Ḥakim to liberate me so that I may work for myself. Speak to him to free me.'

īna / *huruqa* / *hes* / *ḥisān* / *haiškof* /
what / stole I / at the back of / prisoner / I sat (= dwelt) /
burizot' daigaziz / *dheret* / *shi-ank* / *abaiyaghī* /
at Rizat making cultivation / millet /. I heard / my brother /
met hīm bi jūn / *ūr segedish* / *bi zaham* / *aigarit* /
suspect of camel / they said taken / came by / a slave /
ūr / *ragak* / *shairug* / *ajūn* / *ba agib'ikum* /
they said / your brother / stole / a camel / he requires you /
Ḥukum / *elhubust* / *būbna* / *hāt* /
the Ḥakim (Governor) / for imprisonment / please / you /
hairok / *tainuf* / *adai* / *fiqīr* / *ūtīm* / *arkun* / *Ḥuk'um* /
if you / help / any one / poor / fatherless / ask / the Ḥakim /
yakhun'tor / *ilkhaidum* / *layinuf* / *hāt* / *airigsish* / *yakhun'tor*
to free me / to work / for myself / you / speak him / to free me

Harsusi Sentences.

'We travelled from Ibri to the Wazir.'

siyōrin min Ib'rī / *taqfūden* / *hel Wazīr*
we travelled from Ibri / till we descended upon / the Wazir

'We stay with the Wazir till to-night the 8th and to-morrow the 9th.'

shkhulōlin / *hel Wazīr* / *ta hil lailat a thamanīt* / *wa ya laila* /
we stay with / the Wazir / till to-night the 8th / and the night /
mutkhafait / *ad sait*
coming / the ninth

'My virgin camel is swollen.'

abōkirin / *Shamla* / *alhibatoṫ*
my virgin camel / Shamla / is swollen

'Her fodder has harmed her.'

zaraiza / *ta'am*
has harmed her / food

'*Bin Akis* is the Shaikh of the Harasis.'

Bin Akis / *muquddum* / *dha* / *Haṙsi*
Bin Akis / is the Shaikh / of / the Harasis

'No one understands us except you, oh Janabi, Wahibi, and Sa'ari.'

aḥad la / *yaghoṙib* / *hain* / *ghairkum* / *aitūm* / *alganaibi* /
no one / understands / us / except you / you / oh Janabi /
Uwahibṙi / *u ziyār*
Wahibi / and Sa'ar

'I and you want to go to Dhufar.'

hō / *hīt* / *khumu* / *gahāmu* / *az Ẑafūr*
I / you / want / to go / to Dhufar

'We want to raid the Arabs.'

khumu / *zigidō* / *ḥabūb*
we want / to raid / the Arabs

'I saw a man going along the road.'

ʒannek / *ghaik* / *yisūr* / *bihōrum*
I saw / a man / going / along the road

'Once a man married a woman. And he had a sister and the woman wanted to kill the sister. So she sent her a snake in a bag and it stung her and she died.'

towṙur / *ghaik* / *arūs bi teṫh* / *u* / *shaha* / *ghata* /
once / a man / married a woman / and / he had / a sister /
wa teth / *takhumṙta* / *teltāga* / *ghata* / *u* / *matōdis* /
and the woman / wanted / to kill / the sister / and / afterwards /

takhōm / tukhdim / laśīt / ghuginōt / sih birk / ghairīrit /
she wanted / to send / snake / and the girl / put it in / a bag /
wa khasabōt-his / qubzōtis / umtōt
and sent it to her / and it stung her / and she died

'Once we raided: we wanted to take camels and return to our tribe. We came with loot of the Sa'ar tribe and returned, and peace be upon your head.'

towur / naḥa / ghāzin / inkhōm / zigūdin / biyār /
once / we / raided / we wanted / to take away / camels /
wa inkhōfen / wal hurbaitin / ba kan bi tumā / lazayār /
and return / to our tribe / we came with loot / of the Sa'ar /
wa inkhōfen / wa salōm / dhaha'riḥik (see also p. 75)
and returned / and peace / be upon your head

'How is your health?'

hait bi khair?

'When we ascended to Muscat, we had not one.'

iskafūdin Musqat / śhai na tata la

'Fear is in this town.'

yazait / biraḥabet / dhinma
fear / in the town / this

The following is a sentence used by a Harsusi, who told me no meaning for it.

sōna bōna timtālis burt-hān tukht-halis ẓarafūt aldahābdhi

'I travelled from Oman and came to the Wazir. He made me his guest and honoured me in accordance with tribal usage. God, God make his fame endure. The usage of the tribes came to me. I left my Yal Wahiba companion in the mountains and came down to the Wazir, and stayed with him two days. He treated me with the treatment of the tribesmen, I want to go. For one occasion may God be kind.'

siyōruk / min Omān / wa nakak / al Wazīr /
I travelled / from Oman / and came / to the Wazir /

aẖaifina / *u* / *haẖimbina* / *qiskati* / *qabaili* /
he made us his guest / and / honoured us / found / tribesmen /

hiẖim / *shes* / *śāra* / *dha qabīyet*
honoured / with him / customs / of the tribe

hulla hulla / *babi mutullut* / *balag'ni* /
By God! By God! / in him lengthened / reached me /
(i.e. his name be remembered)

śāra dha / *qabīyet—urbaiya* / *Wahiba* / *taraq'ta* /
customs of the / tribe—companion / Wahiba / I left him /

bi kurmām / *wa gafūduk* / *Alwazīr* /
in the mountains / and I descended / Wazir /

wa think ultai / *yūmti* / *thirīt* / *zorbīni* /
and stayed with him / days / two / treated me /

amzuwar / *dhi qabīye* / *kho* / *maisīr* / *towur* / *nomer* /
with treatment / of the tribe / I want / to go / once / say /

Abāli / *karīm* / *Abāli* / *towur* / *agābin* / *karīm*
God / be kind / God / for one occasion / be to us / kind

'They will strike us not.'

al hōma bi deteni lā.

'I have eaten white rice.'

bir taiwuk yarīz albūn.

bal mōl = Arabic *ābū māl*, i.e. possessor of means, or, rich.

'What is his name?' 'What is your name?'

mōn / *ḥemmeh*
what / is his name?

mōn / *ḥemmek hīt*
what / is your name?

Botahari Sentences.

'Goodness is from God.'

khair / *min* / *Abaili*
goodness / from / God

'Butter in the bowl.'

amillit / *bis* / *maḥ*
the bowl / in it / butter

'Sa'id has much money. He is rich. He does not buy and sell.'

Sa'id / ši / qorōsh / mek'en / taiger[1] */ ītṭām /*
Sa'id / has / money / much / he is rich / buying and selling /
šā lā
he does not

'Every day we see the sun.'

kulla / yōm / naśana / aiyōm
every / day / we see / the sun

'Every night the moon in place of the sun.'

kulla / laila / hārīt / amakain / aiyōm
every / night / the moon / in place of / the sun

'That man has one son.'

ghaik / dhek / ši / iberī / tāt
man / that / he has / son / one

'Sa'id has father and mother.'

Sa'id / šī / ḥibi / u / āmai
Sa'id / he has / father / and / mother

'Hamad is thirsty. He wants to drink.'

Ḥamad / adhumi / yiḥāmi / tiq
Hamad / is thirsty / he wants / to drink

'Who is that?'

dhen mā

'Where do you want to go.'

ilhān / taḥām
to where / do you want to go?

'Yesterday Hamad returned to Salalah.'

yimshī / Ḥamad / kōna / hazalat'
yesterday / Hamad / returned / to Salalah

[1] Cf. *tajir* (Ar.) having the personal meaning of 'merchant', i.e. one who does buy and sell.

'I and thou and he are brothers.'

hō / u hait / u hai / ghawūten
I / and thou / and he / are brothers

'I and thou and she are sisters.'

hō / u hīt / u sīh / ghatūten
I / and thou (f.) / and she / are sisters

'Insha'allah' (Arabic = if God wills).

ḥam / Bail / a katīb
wants / God / to have written. Cf. Shahari expression, page 42.

'Sleep yourself.'

shīf nanīfk

'Clouds in the sky.'

sahap / bi / hit'im
clouds / in / the sky

'Hence.'

ata mus'ad

'Thence.'

ata min had'ar

'How is your health?'

ḥalk / bi khair?
Your health / in goodness?

'He has not eaten yet.'

hai / ima'atayo ytowh / lā
he / has eaten yet / not

COMPARATIVE BOTAHARI, HARSUSI, AND SHAHARI PHRASES AND SENTENCES

Phrase	**Botahari**	**Harsusi**	**Shahari**
'please'	*iftaʒa bī*		*būbna*
'thank you'	*akthar khairak*	*gazōtis*	*yund umruk* (see also p. 37.)
'sit down'	*ʃkhāwal*	*ʃkowwel*	*ʃkef*

Phrase	**Botahari**	**Harsusi**	**Shahari**
'what news?'	*khuberk′*	*'almuk*	*khōbor sai ẓutal*
'give me coffee'	*inka'at bi gahawet*	*zemmikhōmet a gahawa*	*zentō gahwet*
'stand up'	*aśeś′*	*aśeś′*	*aśeś′*
'go away'	*sair*	*showguś*	*ghād istohol′*
'come here'	*inka*	*inkahal′ tun*	*ul liyo*
'what is your name?'	*inna ḥumk*	*hair mūn ḥamak*	*yōl shōk*
'what is your tribe?'	*inni hok min gubelet*	*hâz mon gubelit*	*yōl qīltiki*
'I want food'	*ḥām mita'at*	*kho meti*	*aki bī kīt*
'I want drink'	*ḥām latiq′*	*kho metik′*	*aki lishtīk*

'Bring me fish and milk.'

Botahari. *inka'at / bi zaid′ / ū ɬkhaf*
come / with fish / and milk

Shahari. *zentō / zōt / bī / nuɬub*
bring / fish / and / milk

'I am your friend.'

Botahari. *hō / hait / rabiya'ai*
I / of you / a friend (guide)

Shahari. *hai / sudquk*
I / your friend

Harsusi. *naḥa / wihi sidig*
we / are friends

'I am not your enemy.'

Botahari. *hō / hait / zarut′i / lā*
I / of you / enemy / not

Shahari. *hai / aladīk / lo*
I / your enemy / not

Harsusi. *naḥa / adūwak / lā*
we / enemies / not

'I came from Muscat and I want to return at once.'

Botahari. *hō / nōka'ak / min Musqat / hō / ḥamluk nah*
I / came / from Muscat / I / want to return

Shahari. *hai / zaḥam'ki / min Musket / hai / nāzenū / aldor*
I / came / from Muscat / I / at once / return

Harsusi. *nakak / min Muskat / wa kho / merdīt / nōẓer*
I came / from Muscat / and I want / to return / at once

'I want your protection.'

Botahari. *ḥām / ḥalfet*
I want / protection

Shahari. *het / ūnti*
I want / protection

Harsusi. *hait / shindhurik*
I want / your protection

'How far is it to Merbat?'

Botahari. *raḥak / u / garīb / Morbāt*
far / or near / Merbat

Shahari. *um / bũn / it / Sīk / ar raḥak*
from / here / to / Merbat / is it far

'I shall not sleep.'

Botahari. *hō / mashīfa / lā*
I / shall sleep / not

Shahari. *hai / šunut / lo*
I / shall sleep / not

Harsusi. *ashakūf / lā*
I shall sleep / not

'That man is ill.'

Botahari. *dhek / ghaik / bi shur* or *mereẓ*
that / man / is ill

Shahari. *adhīlīn / marīẓ*
that man / is ill

Harsusi. *dhen / aghaik / mirīẓ*
that / man / is ill

'He is no good.' 'They are no good.'

Botahari. *hai / raḥaim / lā*
he / is good / not

Shahari. *dhen ol / bikhār / lō*
that? / of goodness / not

Botahari. *hū / raḥaiyam / lō*
he / is good / not

Shahari. *shūm / bikhār / lō*
they have / of goodness / not

Harsusi. *ghaik / dhenima / ilha / ṭaiyib / lā*
man / that / ? / good / not
those

'They are not evil men.'

Botahari. *ghaiyāk / īlak / mana / lā*
men / they / evil / not

Shahari. *iʒukūna / ghaik / īšar / lo*
those / men / evil / not
men?

Harsusi. *Būb / īšar / lā*
Arabs (Beduin) / evil / not

'It is not far.'

Botahari. *raḥak / lā*
far / not

Shahari. *lōp / oraḥaka / lōb*
no / it is far / not

Harsusi. *umkōl / iraḥak / lā*
no / it is far / not

'When shall we start.'

Botahari. *metain / nasīr*
when / shall we start?

Shahari. *mit-hān / ghād*
when / go?

Harsusi. *mait / aśīśa*
when / stand up? (= make a move?)

'Have you sufficient camels or not.'

Botahari. *shōk* / *hait* / *rikōb* / *sidūden* / *wa sidūden* /
have you / your (?) / camels / enough / or enough /
lō
not

Shahari. *šukum* / *urtsop* / *hāt* / *kifan* / *wa kifan* /
have you / camels / your (?) / enough / or enough /
lō
not?

Harsusi. *shūk* / *urkīp* / *māken*
have you / camels / plenty?

NAMES OF PERSONS

The names of men and women of the Hadara tribes differ considerably from Arab usage. Most are peculiar. Another feature is that some names are met with which in Ibadhi Oman are given only to slaves.

LIST OF NAMES

Shahara and **Qara**

Male	Female
q. rare *Umburk* (cf. *Mubarrak* or *Mabruk*)	*Alkhaiyar*
Ajahām	*Futūmt* (cf. Fatimah)
Aiyar	*Sailāmin*
Inštahail (cf. *Mustahail* is from *Sehel*)	ss. *Atfarāḥ*
Āžī	s. *Raghabāt*
Finkhōr	s. *Halot*
Sa'id	s. *Sa'īdeh*
Hasān	s. *Atsulūm*
Māhūnt (cf. Muhammad)	qq. *Maina'*
Aḥmād	qq. *Ziyādih*
Mas'od (cf. Mas'ud)	qq. *Mahsinī*
'Aisa	qq. *Tafūl*
Sahail	ss. *Dhai*
s. *Fairās*	ss. *Sabha*
s. *Salimīnī*	ss. *Birika*
Āmr	ss. *Raḥīnt*
q. rare *Šōzum*	ss. *Ista'dot*
s. *Īsalūm*	*Sīlāmih*
Timmān	*Farḥāt*
s. *Sensur*	*Kher'*
A'ataik	*Stūnt*
s. *Juma'an*	*Salum*
s. *Alli kōp*	*Mīzūn*
s. *Āžī īrithair*	*Mit-hā*
Hosār	*Jahabaib*
Qubot	
Qōba	

ss. = Shahara only
qq. = Qara only
s. = Shahara in particular
q. = Qara in particular

Male	Female
Dubblān	
Sinjūr	
Aš̌for (eyelashes)	
Ẓā'ār (final *r* silent) (cf. gazelle)	
Ẓāhān	
Khīza	

Mahra

Imbūruk	*Atfarāḥ*
Amistahīl	*Farḥāt*
Qōbut	*Stūnt*
Dubblain	*Khai*
Singōr	*Salamī*
Ẓa'ār	*Ūmthail*
Ẓahān	*Irsūma*
Khazir	*Ḥānda*
Khazāīn	*Khaila*
Ughaẓabān	
Da'hadahai	
Dūsarī	
Sairkhair	

Harasis

Luwaiṭi	*Muẓōmil*
Tamais	*Agarib*
Azhaina	*Ṣāfiya*
Bir Mughainīm	*Birtagenōr*
Aqol	*Kinnem*
Rāmī	*Mirihīya*
Khūwaidim	*Luwaimir*
Quraif	*Na'ama*
Dōba	*Bāṭi*
Bir Hagaiyī	*Yemna*
Bir Muhōmad	
Bir Ōbid	
Bir 'Aisha	

Botahara

Mutar	*Dahaiyeh* (found also in Jabal Qara)
Ībrahīm (not found in Jabal Qara)	*Sulaima* ,,
Makarait	*Mij'bila* ,,
Ghubsha	*Laṭaifa* ,,

Male	Female
Dhubaiyib	*Sulṭāna* (found also in Jabal Qara)
Raghash	*Maṭōha*
Shen	*Shaikha* ,,
Qumbel	*Girgish* ,,
Sha'arān	*Āsha* ,,
Narōt	*Aṭaiyan*
Ithā'āl	*Reje*
	Rodha
	Miriam

NOTE ON PERSONAL NAMES

1. *'Aisa* (i.e. Jesus) is met with among mountain elements of Dhofar Shahara, Qara, &c., but not among the Botahara.

2. *Mūsa* (i.e. Moses) is not met with anywhere among the Hadara tribes.

3. The Islamic names of the *'Abd* type are equally unused among either the mountain peoples or the neighbouring Hadhramaut bordering tribes. There may, according to native report, be met with an occasional *'Abdul Raḥman* among the latter, but no others;[1] and such names as *'Abdul Karim*, *'Abdul Latif*, *'Abdullah*, &c., of Arab usage are met with only among the coastal *hadhr* (i.e. town-dweller) of the Hadara tribes.

4. The man's name in the Dhofar mountains is invariably after the pattern '*X* son of *Y* = father's name', e.g. *Sōẓum bir Mahūnt*. Among Hadara nomads like the Harasis, on the other hand, '*X* son of *Z* = mother's name' is the more usual form as with Arab Beduin, e.g. *Luwaiṭi bir Muzōmil*. Most of the Botahara likewise take the parental name from their mothers, not their fathers, e.g. *Sha'arān bir Girgish*.

5. The Arabic name Ali is represented presumably in the Qara and Shahara tribes by *Aẓi*: what sounds like *Ali* is in reality *Alli*.

6. *bir* takes the place of the Arabic *bin* = son of,
birt ,, ,, ,, ,, *bint* = daughter of,
among these Hadara peoples of the central south.

[1] Although Moslems, few of these Hadara tribesmen know the Qur'an, or make the pilgrimage to Mecca. Their word for God is *Raḥamūn* (Sh.), *Reḥemōn* (Mah.), a pre-Islamic south Arabian name for the Deity, though *Ōẓ* is also used in Shahari, and *Abāl*, *Abāli*, *Abaili*, are the commonest name for Allah in Mahri, Harsusi, and Botahari.

LIST OF ANIMAL NAMES IN SHAHARI

English	**Shahari**	Remarks
MAMMALS		
Badger	*kõr, kũr*	In Hadhramaut = *dhirimbāl*
Bat (tree-bat)	*nīs-hot*	
Coney	*thufun* (m.), *thefinit* (f.), *thalfun* (pl.)	
Fox	*ītha'air, īthail*	
Gazelle	*zār, za'ar, za'air*	
Hyena	*gaiźop* (dog), *thiyarĩn* (bitch), *berethirin* (cub)	In Mahri = *theberai*
Rat	*argōp*	
Wolf	*kōp*	Cf. Ar. dog *kelb*
REPTILES		
Chameleon	*miš-hal*	
Frog	*aqaqet*	In Oman = *qirra*
Lizard	*ijeroh, ichera, īdzoro* (generic words)	
(Species)	*būdh, gemsh, jemsh, kairōz, sidihair, zedahait, fizgh* (m), *fizōgh*	
Scorpion	*ichi'in*	In Mahri = *qubãin*
Snake	*hanish* (generic)	In Harsusi *raišīt, lašīt rašīt, rišīt*
(Species) (see also p. 84)	*arof, disōs, ĩshor, dololat, diffen, defen*	
INSECTS		
Ant	*liftūn, anai'źū*	This insect makes a circular run about seven paces in diameter called *ingasairt*
Beetle (Species)	*dhibīr, nibot, abdor, ga-'air, ija'air, handhot, zairor, tinkifat, tinqifa*	In Oman = *fenzūz*
Butterfly	*zeganōt*	
Centipede	*lutāt, anqōf, saba'īn*	
Cow-parasite	*šidhabāt*	
Dragon-fly	*sa'adairish*	

English	**Shahari**	Remarks
Fly	*sardarait, zairōr, maziyōt*	
Insects, Other	*inkisōt, sinortāme, dig'adig'*	
Ladybird	*anqof* (?), *dhiyār* (s.), *adhiraiti, adhairiti*	
Locust	*gufjun, iyarbōt* (f.), *irbōt za'arait* (s.) (?), *sa'ar, za'ar* (pl.) (?)	In Hadhramaut = *jin'diba* also *baqasi*
Praying mantis	*jũn la śahar* (Camel magic?)	
Sand insect	*thirīn hasha*	
Silkworm	*tabalōt*	
Spider	*śabaiyinōt, inshiyait, anchiyait*	In Oman = *anqibōt*
Wasp	*angzāt*	
Woodlouse	*śidhabāt, garingan, gīrξīn*	Mahri = *ra'arain*

See also vocabularies.

English	Shahari	Mahri
able (v.)[1]	*qoddor, īqōdor, qadōr*	*qudūr, qowdūr, qadūr*
above	*dhair, boldhih*	*dhār, baghōf*
absent		
acacia (*ghaf*)	*ghoft* (f.), *ōftu*	*ghuft* (s.), *ghuwaif* (pl.)
acacia (*samr*)	*ḥarōž* (f.), *ḥaržete*	*ḥeruž* (f.), *ḥarž* (pl.)
accompany (v.)	*ghīgassan, ḥaisīr, si'air*	*rībah, husharaiba, sharaib, sherba*
afrit (a spirit)	*afarait, ghuberā* (f.), *ghōri* (pl.), *umm-as-sārūm*	*ginnen, ghuberai* (f.), *ghubori*
afternoon	*kolaini, ba'adadhuhur*	*ba'adaddhahar, ghusarown*
afterwards	*hirbirhin, mughurū*	*maghōrin*
agal (Arab head-dress)	*gidilt* (f.)	*yadīla* (f.)
always	*ideḥer*	*sōbir, sōbar*
anchor	*rosī* (m.), *biris*	*barowsi* (m.), *barōsi, bōhret, deber*
anchorage	*aršet, ayindār* (s.), *ayinebder* (pl.)	*marsai, mandair*
and	*bī, ba*	*ū*
angry	*ghōtedh, naghām*	*ungām, inghām*
animal	*ūšat, hišt* (s.), *haśaiš* (pl.)	*mōl, hešt* (s.), *haśoyis* (pl.)
ankle	*aidirūm, aindarūm* (f.)	*umdaraim, imduraim* (f.)
Arabia?	*Aiyō*	*Gazairet-dhaḥabūb*
Arabs (Beduin)	*Ayō, Figarō*	*ḥabūb, Ingadūi*
arbitrate (v.)	*fuzul, fazōl*	*fizowl, fizalōna, fazōl, fozil*
arid	*ownūt*	*ḥōrit*
arms	*assalōb, sīlāp* (m.)	*salep, selaib* (m.), *haslōb*
arrive (v.)	*zaḥām, zaḥōm*	*nōka, ankōna*
as (or like)	*sayai, is*	*hista, hess, his*
ashamed	*khizzī, yijīyōn*	*shaiyai, iftōžah*
ask (v.) (see p. 29)	*sakhabur* (see p. 42)	*shakhubūr, shakhabar*
asleep	*šaif, saif*	*shūkūf*
aunt		
autumn	*khurruf, khorf* (m.), *eṣerib*	*kharaf, kharf* (m.)

[1] For Verbs throughout the vocabularies, marked (v.), 3rd person singular past

Harsusi	Botahari	English
qōdir, qadūr	*aqudir*	able (v.)[1]
dhār, aghōf	*dhairin, baghōf*	above
	ghadai	absent
aguwuf	*aghuwef*	acacia (*ghaf*)
ḥaruź (s.), *ḥarź* (pl.)	*ḥaraź* (s.), *ḥarź* (pl.)	acacia (*samr*)
ribayah, ishiriba		accompany (v.)
guberī (f.)	*afār*	afrit (a spirit)
ba'adaddhahar, bad-aźaḥr		afternoon
ada, matōda, matōdis		afterwards
aiḏīl		agal (Arab head-dress)
saibir, sīber		always
angir		anchor
erišait, eriź		anchorage
ū, wa	*ū, u, wa*	and
ghatīyeth		angry
mōl (s.), *mōlōten*	*haiwān*	animal
undairaim, arqaib (f.), *arqōb*		ankle
Riḥget-ḥabūb		Arabia?
ḥabūb	*Ābuk, A'abū*	Arabs (Beduin)
fizōl, fazalōna		arbitrate (v.)
ḥōrit		arid
haslōp, slīb (m.), *slōb*	*makhowbet*	arms
nūka, ankōna		arrive (v.)
hista, hess, hisī		as (or like)
fetla, aftōźah		ashamed
ishkbūr, shakhabūr, mushukhubur	*ītha'ab*	ask (v.)
shūkūf		asleep
	aididī	aunt
khōrf, khōrfit, kharōf (pl.)		autumn

[1] tense is given where possible. In the case of some of them, other forms are added.

English	Shahari	Mahri
awake	*udgudh, mataigadh*	*mutīgath, matīgadh*
axe	*fōs*	*fōz, munzaiyib*
bad	*differ, difir*	*qōmaḥ, bile*
Badu	*Figgiti* (s.), *Figari, Figarō* (pl.)	*Ingadai* (s.), *Ingadō* (pl.), *Ingidol, Ingadūi*
bag	*sikt, ghairort* (m.), *gharair* (pl.)	*ghairūret* (f.), *ghayōrir* (pl.)
baggage	*kaiyib*	*qarmōź, karmōth*
Balid (an old town)	*Harkām*	*Alblīd*
basket	*maḥfir* (s.), *maḥafūr* (pl.), *maḥfair* (s.), *maḥofir* (pl.)	*zambīl, maḥfīr, maḥfor*
bastard	*nugl, ingalōt, naghal, anghalut*	*farkh* (if uncircumcised father), *naiyagal* (circumcised father), *anghōl* (pl.)
bathe (v.)	*irḥaźk, yarḥuź, raḥaź*	*irḥaźak*
be (v.), see grammatical rules, pp. 25, 26.		
beach	*ḥaich, ḥutz* (m.), *aḥayak*	*ḥaik, ḥaḥayaik*
beard	*alḥiyāt, alḥaiyat* (f.)	*alḥiyait, laḥiyait*
beating (n.)	*sīt, dīyod*	*subait, lībaid*
beautiful	*raḥit, raḥīm, arḥīm*	*gīd* (m.s.), *gīddit* (f.s.), *gīyaid* (pl.), *raḥair*
because	*saiyāb, siyaṗ*	*subaib, sabaib*
beckon (v.)	*anūf, īnif, haiyanaf*	*hanūf, mahanūf*
bed	*inźaif, jōdarī*	*niźaf, niźafūtun, gūdarai*
bee	*nībut* (f.), *nibaib*	*nobait* (f.), *nowaib*
before	*elfena*	*finōhan, finōhin*
behind	*sair, sīr*	*sirrih, minghīrin, sir*
below	*lakhin, bagha*	*inkhallī, bakhōtur*
big	*aiṗ* (m.), *ūm* (f.), *aita* (m.pl.), *mitti* (f.pl.), *ĩntī* (f.pl.)	*śak, śokh, śukh*
bird	*ṭor, asferōt, ṭuhr* (m.), (*r* is rolled), *ṭairut*	*ṭair, aqabît*
bitter	*ṭuf*	*ṭaif*
black	*ḥōr*	*ḥōwar, ḥōwir*

English	Shahari	Mahri
blanket	*fīqaw* (s.), *fīqaitin*	*fīqā, fiqiyūtin*
blind	*aiyār*	*awair, awer*
blood	*aidhōr, dōr, dhuhr*	*dhura, dōre, dhōreh*
blue (cf. black)	*shiẓorōr, ḥōr*	*haẓōwar*
boat	*sembīk, airkāb, sunōk* (pl.)	*saiyat, sanbōk* (f.), *sanōbak* (pl.)
boil (v.)	*faẓ, fahāṯh*	*ifoẓ, fahaiḏh, kuẓabait*
bone	*aẓaiẓ, aiẓaiš* (m.), *oẓuš*	*adhaiẓ, aẓaiš* (m.), *aẓowš*
book	*kitōb, kataib* (pl.), *kutōp* (m.), *akatait*	*kitōb, kitaibit* (pl.), *kitōp* (m.), *kitaibet*
born[1]	*birōt* (1), *ishqatōt, shughatut* (2), *ghaizut* (3)	*birwōt* (1), *hiqqitowt* (2), *haghaighūt* (3)
Botahara	*Bit-butuhōr*	*Bīt-butohār*
bought	*šulṭam, išṭam, šaṭām*	*šiṭum, šṭamōna*
boulder	*duf* (m.), *adalōf* (pl.)	
bowl		
boy	*imbaira, airẓōt*	*hambarowten, ghughit, ghaighain*
brackish	*miẓhōt*	*milḥāt*
brain	*'ā* (m.), *oqel*	*maimā* (m.)
brass	*zīfr, šibih*	*zafr, šibēh* (m.)
bravery	*minkail, mingol*	*ghūsim, šigigait*
bread	*khobz, khubzāt* (f.)	*khabz, khobzait* (f.)
breakfast	*qutarīq, gita'airīq* (m.)	*bussūt, beṣowt* (m.)
broken	*thair, thuburū*	*thībr, thibair*
brother	*agush, agōhash, aghā, aghōho* (see p. 42)	*aghā, ghowiyā, aghaiyū*
bucket	*adullū, gharub, agharait*	*dūlu, agharub, gharōb*
buckler	*jūb, ejūb* (m.), *ājābōb*	*jōb, hetīt, ghōp* (m.), *haghuwōp*
but	*hes, ār*	*lakai, lakan*
butter	*akhazi, khuzer* (m.)	*zaihila, khōzer, qutumīm* (m.)
button	*jelles, qaillas* (m.), *qilzeṭe, qilaizuṭ*	*jelles, qulais* (m.), *quloset*
calf (cow)	*maḥalīb, maḥalais, moḥolōb*	*maḥlīb, maḥalīb* (m.), *maḥalōb*
(camel)	*faraiẓ, birīyet, minīyāl*	*faraiẓ, furaiẓ* (m.), *furōẓ*
call (shout, imptve.)	*haik, ahiq*	*zaqa, zōk*

[1] 1. man. 2. camel. 3. animal.

Harsusi	Botahari	English
fikai, fikiyūtin		blanket
āwīr, ōyūr (pl.), *awīrīt* (f.), *orūten* (pl.)		blind
dhōra, dhureh (m.)		
aźor, zirigeh	*ḥaźarit*	blood
sanbūk, senbūk (f.), *sanaibuk* (pl.)	*adunuk*	blue (cf. black)
		boat
ifoźik, kuźibet		
aźaiź, aźiyōź		boil (v.)
kitōb, kitabain, kitabīn		bone
		book
burwōt (1), *higgitowt* (2)		born[1]
Bōtahār	*Bōtāhriyet, Bīt-butohōr*	Botahara
śuṭum, iśṭōm	*śaṭem*	bought
		boulder
	amillit	bowl
ghughīn, imbraitin	*ghuk, imberī, imbirwāten*	boy
milḥāt, khōr		brackish
māmā		brain
zufr, zafir (m.)	*zufr*	brass
ghīsr, śaigid	*saiqaiya* (see also p. 23)	bravery
khubzet, khibzāt (f.)	*khubzet*	bread
bissut, bessiyutan, baṣat		breakfast
gaishal, kujul	*theberai*	broken
ghai, ghawiyā, aghā, aghaiwu	*aghai, ghawūten*	brother
dōlu		bucket
gōb (m.), *gwebet* (pl.)		buckler
lakan, laikin		but
zalhait, khōzer, maḥ (m.)	*maḥ*	butter
agma, fizāma		button
maḥalīb, furaiź (m.), *firōź* (pl.)		calf (cow)
faraiź, ayel (m.), *ayūl*		(camel)
zag, zōk		call (shout, imptve.)

English	Shahari	Mahri
calm		
camel	*jūn* (s.), *īyet*, *arkob*, *gūl*, *īyet* (f.), *īyāl* (pl.), *jimīhl* (pl.), *urtsop* (pl.)	*haiyībait*, *bair*, *ba'air* (m.), *ba'iyōr*, *yibīt* (f.), *hebe'er haibīt*
captain		
capture (v.)		
caravan	*inkiṭar*, *enqeṭar*, *mugaṭar* (m.), *mugubṭur*	*kafilet*, *kuwofl*, *muquṭār* (m.), *magowṭur*
carry (v.)		
castle	*ḥuzn*, *aḥazun*, *gezīr* (m.), *aghazōr*	*ḥazn*, *ḥazon*, *qāzr* (m.), *qazōwir*
cat	*sonurit*, *sanār*, *sinort* (f.), *sinār*	*sinorit* (f.), *sinōyar*
cautery		
cave	*khudir* (m.), *akhadār*	*ʒaiga* (m.), *ʒīgā*, *ʒigar*, *dōj*
centipede	*anqōf*, *sabai'īn* (f.), *lutāt*	*tinkafīt*, *sabawasaba'in* (f.)
cheap	*rakhiz*, *ḥatum*	*rukhaiz*, *ḥatum*, *rakhaiz*
chicken	*dījugit* (s.), *dijōg*	*digōg*, *dijōj*, *dejōjet*
choking	*ghaiṭ*	*ʒerur*, *ghuṭ*
Christians	*Ferengi*, *Kofūr*, *Kofōr*	*Ferengi*, *Berdeqais*, *Kōfir*, *Kōfir*, *Akfarait*
clean		
cloak	*bišt*, *bušt*	*bišht*, *mansūl*
close (v.)	*tghafor*, *yaqulb*, *qalōp*	*sadait*, *galbōna*, *galūb*
cloth	*dert*, *khutaiq*, *khutuq*	*khulekh*, *maqatub*, *khulaiq* (m.), *khulowuk*
clouds	*āfōr* (m.), *afarīn* (pl.)	*saihop*, *saheb*, *ghaimet*, *āfōr*, *afarīn*
club	*tikkisaw* (m.), *tīkabsah*	*zumail* (m.), *zimowlet*, *tikisha* (m.), *tigowsha*
coconuts	*kizōt* (f.), *kizōp* (pl.)	*kezaip* (s.), *kesbait* (pl.), *kizibait* (f.), *kizaip*
coffee	*gahwet*	
cold	*kezzam*, *ʒel*	*qāzim*, *gāzum*
come (v.)	*inka*, *zaḥōm*, *zaḥām*	*inka*, *ankōna*, *nōka*
confusion	*rišit*, *ribšet*	*ribšhait*
copper	*šīfa*, *šīfur*	*šāfir*
corpse	*jinōzit*, *zīnuzd* (m.), *jīnāz*, *ghoʒub* (m.), *ghaiʒap*	*gīnōzit* (m.), *gīnōyiz*, *ghōʒup* (m.,) *ghīʒap*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
	hāda	calm
haibīt (f.), *ba'ir* (m.), *haiyībit* (f.), *urkīp*, *biyār*	*gumūl* (m.), *agumūl* (m.), *rikāb*, *'aiyībit* (f.), *abī'ar* (pl.), *agamail* (pl.), *a'aibit* (f.), *arrikōb*, *rikōb* (pl.)	camel
	nokadhi	
	mana	captain
kafalit, *qafilet* (f.), *quwaifīl*		capture (v.)
		caravan
	sol	
ḥazn, *ḥazon*		carry (v.)
		castle
sanūr, *sanowret*		
		cat
	zahur	
ʒaiga, *ʒigar*, *iʒga*		cautery
tinkafīt, *tinkāf*		cave
rukhuz, *waikid*	*rakhuz*	centipede
shafirut		cheap
ghuṭ, *khunk*		chicken
Garaizi, *Nasāra*		choking
		Christians
	nadhaf	clean
bīšht, *mensūl* (f.), *menessil*		cloak
sadait, *ḥed*, *maḥadiyo*, *ḥadōna*	*beleqa*	close (v.)
khalig, *khulaik* (m.)		cloth
ghumit, *sahōp* (m.), *sahap*	*sahaf*, *sahap*	clouds
mizzimar	*mizamāl*, *mazōmal*	club
kizabet (f.), *kazib* (pl.)	*kazaib*	coconuts
gahawa	*gahawet*	coffee
habūr, *quzum*	*hebur*	cold
inka, *inkōna*, *nōka*	*nōka* (see p. 47)	come (v.)
ribšait, *šhūsh*		confusion
ʒufr	*ʒufur*. Cf. Arabic = brass	copper
ginizat, *ginīz*, *ginaizit*		corpse

English	Shahari	Mahri
cotton		
cousins, paternal		
cousins, maternal		
cow	*le* (f.), *li* (s.), *alhūti* (pl.)	*biqarait* (f.), *biqār*, *baqaret*, *buqār*, *baghār*
coward	*hadharun* (m.), *hadhar'nin*	*bōṭa*, *bōṭul* (m.), *buṭulait*
cradle	*fidāt* (s.), *fiduwi* (pl.), *fudōyi* (pl.)	*hedūt* (f.), *hadaiwa*
crawl (v.)	*herriš*	*amriš*
crooked	*ghīnas*, *ghainas*	*ghunaiz*, *awej*, *qunaiz*
crops	*a'aiyal*, *aīl*	*amail*
cross	*subshekif*, *subishekif*	*sabūḥaqf*, *subūḥuqf*
crowd	*qotabor*	*getmān*, *getamōm* (f.)
cup	*finzūn* (s.), *fenebgin*, *finebgint*	*fingow*, *fineginet*, *fingōl* (m.), *fināginit*
curds	*halōb*, *muzul*, *gutha*	*ātarīt*, *mōzul* (m.), *ōfōq* (m.)
curse (v.)		
customs		
cut	*dhiyōd*, *haiyuqta*, *gaita*	*sagazōd*, *gatōna*, *gōta*
dagger	*jambīt* (s.), *juni* (pl.), *janoyi*	*jumbaiyat* (f.), *jinōbī*
Dahariz (village)	*Aidarizd*	*Dahairiz*
dark	*dhilyut*, *dhēlīyōt*	*qitaiwu*, *qutaiw*
date palm	*nukhlīt*, *nakhl*, *nakhalīt* (f.)	*nukhlīt*, *naikhil*, *nakhalīt*
dates	*tūr*	*tōr*
daughter	*hibiritsh*, *uwantaish*, *ebrit*, *ghudzet* (s.), *ghudzete* (pl.)	*gujinōt*, *bort*, *habrit*, *ghughīt* (s.), *ghughūtin*
dawn	*qahazaf*	*ẓobaihin*
day	*yūm* (f.), *ām*, *eyūm* (see p. 41)	*nohōr*, *haiyōm* (see p. 41)
day after tomorrow	*ba'ad-qaraira*	*ba'ad-geheme*, *bād-gaihama*
daylight	*aiza*, *bīzār*	*nehir*, *dazār* (?), *bazār*
deaf	*sīnā*, *zaina*	*sumain*, *zunaiw*, *sunīyū*
dear (expensive)	*ghuẓī*, *ghoyẓī*	*zibōn*, *gholī*
death	*īyit*, *ĭt*	*mīmit*, *maiwit*
deep	*muqurruk*	*ghāzir*, *magharōq*, *tuwailet*
descend	*hairōt kaip*, *hairet yokūp*	*qafūd*, *gafadōna*, *gafūt*
desert	*adhalit*, *feger*	*ghaiyat*, *sarha*, *badiyet*, *negd*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
	ghāze	cotton
	beni did'i	cousins, paternal
	beni khul'	cousins, maternal
hōrun, buqaret, biqār	*buguret*	cow
abaiṭul, baiṭal, baiṭallet		coward
hedōt (s.), *hedūt* (pl.)		cradle
maltūwī, miltūwī		crawl (v.)
amail		crooked
sabūḥaquf, subūḥuquf		crops
getmān, gatmām, limmeh		cross
fingōl, finowgil (pl.), *finōgele* (pl.)	*fungal*	crowd, cup
ātarīt (f.), *alfōk* (m.)		curds
	'an	curse (v.)
šāra		customs
qajaba, gazhabōna, gazhōb		cut
jumbiyit (f.), *junaibi, jumbiya* (m.), *jinaibid*	*azhimbīyit*	dagger
Dahōriz		Dahariz (village)
a'dha, adhail		dark
nukhalīt (f.), *nukhl*		date palm
tōmur (m.)	*tāmur*	dates
hibirit, gugūtin, ghughinōt, ghugūtin	*ghiyait* (s.), *ghiyūten* (pl.)	daughter
bizarabza	*feger*	dawn
yūm, aiyīm	*yōm*	day
ba'ad-gīhima		day after to-morrow
nahūrin, bazār	*nahūrin*	daylight
sumai'u, sunīm		deaf
ghalī	*ghālī*	dear (expensive)
hamūwit, hamōwit		death
ghūzir, gazirrit		deep
qafūd, qafadōna, gafūd		descend
sīhair, badiyah (f.)	*bediyet*	desert

English	Shahari	Mahri
devil	*blīs, afrit*	*ghuburiya, bilais* (m.)
Dhofar	*Ẓafōl*	*Ẓafūr*
dhow (native ship)		*saiyit* (s.), *suwaiya* (pl.)
died	*khairoq, khorg*	*maiwit*
difficult	*mō'or*	*maiyar, kirih*
dig (v.)	*ḥāfor, yeḥefer*	*ḥafūr, ḥafarōna*
dinner	*aiše 'eyse*	*aiši, i'se, aišai*
dirt	*giddiret, hāshī*	*abot-ḥa, buť ḥ*
disease	*gīẓī, śar, gīẓī*	*mariẓ, śur*
doctor	*yiẓini, īdān*	*madōwi, medōwi, takhtur*
dog	*kōb, kalūb, ekob, kōt* (f.)	*kōb, kulūb, kōp* (m.), *kūbit* (f.), *kalūp*
donkey	*qaira* (s.), *qairḥaiti, qairaḥaiten*	*haiyīr, hīr, hair* (m.), *haiyair*
door	*sīdet* (s.), *sīdat* (pl.)	*sīdait, bōb* (s.), *buwaibit* (pl.), *habwaibit*
down		
dream (v.)		
drink (v.)	*shūti, shidzī, śkuf*	*tuq, śkaf, tuk* (?), *tiquk*
dry	*guśun*	*kaiša*
dwell (v.)	*iśkubali, śkhubalai*	*śkowalū, mśkhāwal, śkhūlū*
ear	*īdhān* (f.), *īdhantū*	*haiyidhān, haiyidhantun, haidhīn*
early	*min-sa'ati, min-sa'ata*	*min-sa'at*
earth	*airẓ, agiridit*	*aqā*
east	*inzairat, ēsreq, misgiz*	*śarq, maśgaiz*
east wind	*ziyāb, hīzaiz, miśgiz*	*hazaiz, mutagaizi, hazieb, maśgaizi*
easy	*sihī, sihīl*	*saihil*
eat (v.)	*tai, ḥaiyit*	*tōwō, to'a, toyōna, tūwō*[1]
egg	*gaiḥiẓin, gaiḥiẓun, guḥaiẓil* (f.), *gōḥol*	*guwaiḥal* (pl.), *goḥalet* (s.), *bidait*
Egypt	*Musr, Ēsr*	*Musr*
empty	*khulī, khalī*	*khulī, khulai*
enemy	*alad*	
enough	*yiqōf, yisainōt, kifan*	*yisdūd*
escape (v.)		
evening	*qōling, ghosurai* (see p. 37)	*āsrowin, bahalai* (see p. 37)
every one		

[1] See also p. 30.

Harsusi	Botahari	English
blīs, gint (m.)	*blīs, shaitan*	devil
Ẓafūr	*Ẓafūr*	Dhofar
	dōnug, danāwig	dhow (native ship)
mōt	*māt*	died
maiyar, riyaf	*ma'ar*	difficult
ḥafur, ḥōfir, ḥafarōna		dig (v.)
aśi		dinner
hōhi, sugut	*but-ḥa*	dirt
mariẓ, miriẓ		disease
yedīwī, basair		doctor
kōp, kilyūb, kalūb, kelbit, kalibten (see p. 18)	*kōp* (m.), *kalōp* (pl.), *kalōb, kōbit* (f.), *kiliyābten* (pl.)	dog
haiyir, hīr (pl.)	*haiyir*	donkey
abōb, abowbit		door
	umza	down
	hailum	dream (v.)
tiq	*tiqi*	drink (v.)
gowśa, aqōšah		dry
śkōwalū, śkhōlū, muśkhōil		dwell (v.)
hayidhī		ear
min-sa'at		early
aqa	*bir*	earth
musheriq		east
sharqī		east wind
sīhel	*sehel*	easy
tū, tih, tuyeh, etaiwa, tigīyut	*tūwū, tōwa*[1]	eat (v.)
beṭṭel, abaṭowel, bīẓ (f.)		egg
		Egypt
khulī, khalī		empty
adū	*khazōm, zarut'*	enemy
yisdūd, yizdūdah	*sidūden*	enough
	afalūt	escape (v.)
sarowin, bahalled		evening
	kullatāt	every one

[1] See also p. 31.

English	Shahari	Mahri
everything	*kulśī, kośī*	*kalśayen, kaśīyen*
everywhere		
evil	*śgob, śuguṗ, īśar*	*gīhid*
excited	*ghōtedh*	*ghatīyadh*
expedition (trek)	*khaṭōr, khoṭōr* (m.), *aghād*	*gehaima, gahōm* (m.)
explain (v.)		
eye	*ain* (f.), *a'anta*	*'ain, aiyyenten*
face	*kurfōf, kharfif* (m.), *fenne*	*kharfif, fenne, wugih* (m.), *wgōh*
fall down	*hai, ja'ār*	*hūwū, gār*
falsehood	*biddi, bede*	*bai'idi* (deceit), *botel*
family	*īnash, īn*	*sekken, ḥabūn*
famine	*ōnūt*	*hōrit*
far	*raḥaq, raḥak*	*rīḥaq, raiḥiq*
fast		
fat	*dishun, idshu'ūn, aiz*	*zailaḥ, zaileḥ*
father	*īsh, ey, 'ib, ait* (pl.)	*ḥaiba, ḥowb* (pl.)
fear	*firgāt, hūr*	*yizait*
feared	*firkik, foroq, firq*	*yiz, yizona*
feast	*ǯīft, ǯī'ift* (f.), *ǯaif*	*ǯiyaft, īd, ǯīeft* (f.), *ǯifotun*
feather	*gutuf, gutōf, qetuf, qītof*	*quttuf, qutofōf, gutafif* (m.), *gutafōf*
female	*intha*	*intha*
fever	*agōllū, jōlū*	*gūlū*
fight (v.)	*ḥarb, ḥurib, yisḥarab*	*ḥarb, musḥarab, shaḥarab*
filled	*miǯī, miǯī*	*mīla*
finger	*išba', azaiye, išba*	*haǯiba, haǯhōba, haǯhiba, hajōba*
finish (v.)	*dhahair, sahail*	*tem, sahail*
fire	*śōt* (f.), *śaitete*	*śīyōt, śutain, śīwōt* (f.), *śothiyin*
fire (v.)		
firewood	*dharōb, dharōp*	*tarb, dhairīb, dhairōp, tairūb*
fish	*zōt, aḥtog, ḥutt, ǯe'et*	*ǯaiyit, ǯait*
fish (v.)	*botairid, btōr, ibtair*	*iǯtiyūd, bitert, zaidōna, ǯitiyut*
fish-hook	*kiǯa, qiǯa* (m.), *aqalait*	*qailai* (m.), *qalūten*
fish-line	*athamūt, hathamūt* (f.), *hathumto*	*thōrit, śōrit* (f.), *śuwōr*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
kulšīyin, kulšen, kulšīyen	*kullbagāt*	everything
šer, īšar	*šur, mana*	everywhere
ghōtīyadh, inghāb		evil
khaṭōr (m.), *khuṭerim*		excited
		expedition (trek)
	abīn	explain (v.)
'aine, aina	*'ain* (s.), *'aiyāntun* (pl.)	eye
awegga (m.), *wugih* (pl.)		face
na'tab, gār		fall down
biddid, beddi (m.), *bediyu*		falsehood
ašaiga, ḥabūn (pl.)		family
hōrit		famine
raiḥaq, rīḥak	*raḥaq, raḥak*	far
	isha'aga	fast
zaila, zaileḥ	*mukh, zaila* (m.), camel, *zuluḥait* (f.) camel	fat
ḥaba, ḥab	*ḥaib, ḥiba, ḥibi*	father
mukhōfa, yazait	*faiza*	fear
yizuk, liyiz		feared
žiyaft, žufat (m.)		feast
žafīt, žif (pl.), *firfaiyir* (m.), *firfōr*		feather
intha, manthut		female
gōlū		fever
ḥarb, mushlebitheh, shelebit	*ḥarāp*	fight (v.)
maila, milō		filled
hashaba (f.), *hashāba* (pl.)		finger
tem, set-hel		finish (v.)
šuwait (s.), *šuwīt* (f.), *šutain* (pl.)	*šiyat* (s.), *šiyōt, šutan* (pl.)	fire
	labūd	fire (v.)
dharib, dharīb	*dharb, dharab*	firewood
žayit, žaid (f.)	*žait, zaid*	fish
šaid	*notakh*	fish (v.)
midār		fish-hook
šuwūr		fish-line

English	Shahari	Mahri
fish-net	*šiyak, šiyak* (m.), *šaikete*	*laiyakh* (m.), *liyōkhut*
fisherman		
flea	*dhairdhair*	*dhairdhīr, derdīr*
flee (v.)	*fled, hezef, huzuf*	*falūt, muhafalet*
flesh	*tai* (m.)	*taiwī*
flint	*ǯuferet, ǯafarair* (m.), *ǯufarōr*	*abayal, habalūten, aibel, aibelūten*
flour		
flower	*aiyal, aišeti*	*bisaila, zafarīr* (m.), *zafarōr*
food	*ikīt, eqit, entbe, qit* (m.)	*agowt, ais, gōwut* (f.), *mutōwī*
foolish	*mubtilla, bileh*	*bilai, bileh*
foot	*fahar, khaf* (m.), *okhfuf*	*khuf* (m.), *khafōf*
forehead	*fizḥait, fizoḥtu*	*ghazaṭ, guzāṭ* (f.), *guzāz*
forenoon		
fort	*kut, ḥazen* (m.), *oḥozūn*	*kowt, ḥāzan* (m.), *ḥazōn*
fox	*ītha'air, īthail*	*īthaiyal* (s.), *īthōl* (pl.)
frankincense (tree)	*mughir, mughairut* (f.), *mughayar*	*mughr, mugharāt* (f.), *mughār*
frankincense (product)	*ṯhahath, šahas, šāhaz*	*libān, šihez*
Friday	*Juma'at*	*Gumat*
friend	*siddīq, 'ader, suduq* (m.), *sidqā*	*izdaiq, zudaiq* (m.), *azdaqa*
frog	*aqaqet, aqaq*	*šofdāt, dafadōt, šufudāt, šufuda*
from	*mū, mūhn, min, um*	*mōn*
fur	*šuf* (f.)	*šif* (f.)
furnishings (utensils)	*anabǯof, ka'aiṗ*	*inafūtin, wa'ayūten, ṯhief*
garment (shirt)	*kissibet, qīs* (m.), *aqamisī*	*kisuwait, darāt* (f.), *darōra*
gazelle	*za'ar, za'air, zār*	*ǯār, ǯaiyor, ǯair*
get up	*ašeš, ašaš*	*ašiš, ašaiǯ*
girdle	*meḥazam* (m.), *maḥabzim*	*meḥazam, maḥazaim* (m.), *maḥowzam*
girl	*ghaiyib, gōt*	*ghoghīt*
give (v.)	*zenito, haizam, aizūm*	*zemmin, wazamōn, ūzūm*
glass	*zigōg*	*ziqōq*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
liyakh	*nutaikhi* (s.), *intakht* (pl.)	fish-net
dhairdhair, dhirdhīr (m.)		fisherman
falūt, falōna	*afalūt*	flea
tūwī		flee (v.)
ābīl, abaiyal, abalūten		flesh
		flint
	taḥin	flour
aqut, mutūwī (m.) (see pp. 43, 49)	*mit'at, mita'at*	flower food
della, delleh (m.), *dalōhit*		foolish
khūf (f.), *khōf*		foot
jibha, guṣṣuṭ, igṣōṣ		forehead
	nahūrin, ḥōr	forenoon
kowt, ḥazun (m.), *ḥazō'in*		fort
athaiyal, īthōl, ithōlit	*yitha'ail* (m.), *yithalūt* (f.), *yithal* (pl.)	fox
mughir, mugharet (f.), *mughar*		frankincense (tree)
libān, śāhez	*śahaz*	frankincense (product)
		Friday
izdiq, zdiq (m.), *zdōqet, sidig*	*suduq*	friend
śofdaiyait, śufīden		frog
mōn, min	*min*	from
śafīt (f.)		fur
wa'yūton, wa'aiyūten (f.)		furnishings (utensils)
kissowet, dishahīsh, dishidasheh (f.)		garment (shirt)
śār, śaiyur (pl.)	*aza'ar* (m.), *za'arait* (f.), *za'air* (pl.)	gazelle
aśeś	*aśeś*	get up
meḥazaim, maḥazīm, maḥōzim		girdle
		girl
ghuginōt (see also p. 18)	*ghaiyait*	give (v.)
zemmin, azūm, yazamōna	*azama*	glass

English	Shahari	Mahri
go	*ghet, ghād* (?)	*gōhōm, shōghež*
goat	*shuttōr* (m.), *oz* (f.), *ārūn, tush* (m.), *tāsh, shitar, midekairf, midhkōr*	*ḥōtar, arid, ḥaitar, arudh, taiya* (m.), *tiyah, wōz* (f.), *ḥarown*
God	*Arraḥamūn, Ōž*	*Abāli, Abāl, Rehemōn*
gold	*tīb, ideḥeb*	*dhaḥaib, deḥeb*
good	*irḥīm, raḥīm* (m.), *arḥāit* (f.), *arḥāt* (pl.)	*gīd*
goodness	*khār*	
gradually	*aiyintaiyīnit, khairin-khairin*	*ayintaiyīnit, a'ainet-a'ainet*
grandfather		
grass	*argōt, irgōt* (m.)	*marai* (m.)
grave	*qor diwelt', zōlaḥ*	*qubur di wōl, halail di wat'en*
great	*aip*	*šōkh, azem*
green	*shežder* (m.)	*haẓor*
guide (rabia)	*dubblet, dhibilit* (m.), *dhiyotu*	*rība, ruba'at*
hadhr (settled people = non-nomad		
hair	*šuf*	*šīf*
half	*fuquḥ*	*fuqaḥ, fuqḥ*
hammer	*intereqqet*	*mitriqāt*
Hamran	*Hamrun*	*Himrun*
hand	*ate, ed, dage, ait, adete*	*ḥait, ḥaid, ḥadūten*
hang (v.)	*ulq, yolq*	*ōluq, mōliq, ōliq*
happened	*kūn, yīken*	*waiga, waqōna, wīqa*
happiness	*furḥak, raḥt*	*furḥat*
happy	*ifteruk*	*maqarif*
Harasis	*Harisi*	*Bit harsos*
harbour	*endair, bundār, īnebdur*	*mursai, mundair* (m.), *minōdur*
hastily	*itshaghaiyal, misājil*	*shaghūl, yutukīyin*
have (v.), see grammatical rules, pp. 25, 26.		
hawk	*zikker, zaigār, zaigōr*	*zogr, zōgur* (m.), *zugōwir*
he	*sha, sheh*	*haih, heh*
head	*iresh, ereš, raish*	*ḥirō, ḥerōh* (m.), *ḥereh*
headache	*zukhubuk, ireshi, zukhapiresh*	*zut'ḥerōha*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
ʿgōhōm(1), *shōghež*(2), *bār*(3) (see also pp. 43 and 47)	*sair*	go
ḥatar, taiya (m.), *tī*		goat
Abāli	*Abaili*	God
dhiḥīb	*adhaḥaib*	gold
gīd (m.), *giddit* (f.), *gīyid* (pl.)	*šūrī, raḥaim* (m.), *raḥayam* (f.pl.), *raḥaiyam*	good
kharō-kharō	*khair*	goodness
	a'ām	gradually
faghaš, fughuš (f.)		grandfather
		grass
šokh (m.), *nōb*		grave
haž̌or	*hawar*	great
rabi', rabiy'a (m.), *rabiy'at*	*rabiya'ai*	green
	haž̌ar	guide (rabia)
		hadhr (settled people = non-nomad
šīf	*šafait*	hair
fōgaḥ		half
mitriqait (f.), *metōriq*		hammer
		Hamran
ḥait, yadūten		hand
āluq, ma'āluq		hang (v.)
wōga, iltaghut		happened
furḥat, ilfīraḥ		happiness
feriḥak		happy
Harsid	*Harsiyet, Harsa*	Harasis
bindīr, bandīr, banōdir		harbour
shaghūl		hastily
zeqr, zagar, zagōrit		hawk
haih	*hai*	he
ḥirī (m.), *ḥerōwet* (see also p. 44)	*ert*	head
zakobok, ḥirī		headache

[1] (1) morning, (2) afternoon, (3) night.

English	Shahari	Mahri
healed	*hōl, hoi*	*hāwiya*
health	*ōfait*	*āfīt*
heart	*ūb, ābete*	*ḥowbīb, ḥowbōb*
heat	*ghiẓo, ghīẓōl*	*ḥarq*
heaven	*ajent, shutum*	*ginnait, ḥaitum*
heavy	*dhakīl*	*dhakail*
heel	*kurmo'a, qurmōḥ, qurōḥ*	*kimbī, qumbā* (m.), *qanōba*
hell	*aigasōt, jiḥenum*	*ūqūb, šiwōt, gīḥenuṗ*
here	*būn*	*bōma*
hide (v.)	*qerri, yīqīr, qairi*	*qurōh, qariyōna*
high		
hole	*daḥalīl, daḥalai, daḥalōl*	*khunshīr* (m.), *khunshōr*
hollow	*khūli*	*set-hil*
honey	*debbish, debis*	*debbe, asel, dabeh*
horn	*aqūn, qairūn*	*qōn* (m.), *qarūn*
horse	*haśunin, ferhin, hazūn*	*farhain, firhin*
hot	*jilāl, ghīqal*	*ḥariq, ḥarq*
hour	*chīn*	*suwanōt*
house	*khudir* (m.), *akhadār, ōt*	*bait, bat, biyūt, ẓaiga,* (m.), *ẓaigā*
how		
hunger	*tuf*	*guwa*
hunt	*ibtair* (m.)	*khatūl* (m.)
hut (palm)	*arśait, arśet* (f.), *airušto*	*arśīt, arešten*
hyena	*gaiẓoṗ* (dog) *thiyarīn* (bitch) *berethirin* (cub)	*theberai*
I	*hai*	*hō*
ibex	*oboš, ayyol, baḥsut, ābaʿoš* (m.), *ābāšut*	*owāl, wāl* (m.), *waʾaiyōl*
idle	*oqorʿdorlō, fōtur*	*iksalait, fōtur*
if	*hai, hair*	*an, āmi*
ill	*marīẓ*	
immediately	*nāzenu*	*zarōma*
impossible	*owikinlō, ōkunlu*	*ikūnla, wiqala*
in	*umkaish, aq*	*bih, birik*
India	*Hant*	*Hant*
infant	*kellēn, qalān, qiẓūn* (pl.)	*qanown, ṭaful, ṭafōl*
infidel	*kōfur*	*kōfir*
information	*khār* (f.), *sifōt* (f.)	*zofōt, zafōt* (f.)
indigo	*nuẓ, nūiẓ* (m.)	*naiʾl*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
hāwiya, howiyeh		healed
ḥalbīb		health
ḥariq		heart
ginnet		heat
dhakail, thakīl	*thaqai(l)*	heaven
kimbai, kinōba		heavy
šebi, šiwōt, chōl (f.)	*šiyat* (fire)	heel
būma	*bāma, bām*	hell
qurō, qariōna	*gowt*	here
	towīl (m.), *towillit* (f.), *towiyal* (pl.) (m. and f.)	hide (v.)
dukshīr, fuguš, fugōzit		high
set-hil		hole
asīl (m.)		hollow
qōn, aqirūn		honey
farhain (f.), *fahiriyūn*	*firihī, firhiyā* (n.)	horn
ḥariq (m.)	*ḥark*	horse
suvanōt		hot
bait, žaiga (m.), *āžga* (pl.)	*qudyūt* (s.m.), *qudut, qudda* (pl.), *qudui*	hour
	habu	house
guwa, aguwa, šigiya	*gi'an* (hungry)	how
akhtul, abarīt		hunger
aršit, aršait, arišten		hunt
	thiberīn (s.), *thiberiyan*	hut (palm)
		hyena
hō	*hō*	I
awāl, waiyūl, arnūt	*how'al*	ibex
iksuluk, hāgiz		idle
ham, ammān		if
mirīž	*merež*	ill
nōzra	*nāzira*	immediately
ikūnla, qōdirla	*amkōnla*	impossible
birrik (see also p. 45)	*ba*	in
Hint	*Hint, Hent*	India
ṭāfil, makanai, makanō	*qanūn*	infant
kaifir, keferret		infidel
khubūr, zafōt (f.)		information
nai'l, nīl (m.)	*anilit*	indigo

English	Shahari	Mahri
ink		*dīwī*
inquire (v.)	*shukhubur* (see also p. 29)	*ashkhabūr, mushukhubur*
inside	*amkesh, haqā*	*huq*
instead of	*khulif*	*khalūf*
intelligence	*dhihīn*	*ōqil, aqul, amād*
interpreter	*mukailimi*	*mukellem*
invite (v.)	*azum, ṣa'alān*	*azūm, azamōn, azamīn*
iron	*ḥadīd*	*ḥadaid*
island	*jezīrit* (f.), *jizair*	*gezairit* (f.), *gizōyur*
Jew	*Ɣahūdi, Kōfur*	*Ɣahūdi, Abrāni, Kōfur*
jinn (a spirit)	*suberī, suberō, sinburī* (m.), *sibarō* (pl.)	*qīyai* (m.), *qi'oy*
joke	*diźaḥaik, źaḥāk*	*dhiźaḥok, źaḥāk*
journey, land	*qator, gheḍ* (m.)	*gahōmet, gohōma* (m.), *gehaimum*
journey, sea	*safūrit, sfōr* (m.)	*safōr, sōfur* (m.), *seferim*
judge	*šera, ma'alum* (m.), *ma'alīn*	*šera, qoźī* (m.), *qu'źiyait*
jump (v.)	*qūz, yakūz*	*fur, delfone, dōfōna, dalūf*
key	*qillīd, qailīd, aqalidit*	*gillaid, qalaid, qalīdīt*
Khor Ruri (inlet)	*Khorairūri*	*Khordharūri*
Khor Suli (inlet)	*Khor šubli*	*Khor šoli*
kick	*rikoš*	*rikuš*
kill (v.)	*littuq, laitag, yotug*	*lutuq, lōtugh, lōtaghōna*
kind	*muqtīn, mughatīl* (m.), *mughatailot* (f.), *mughatailiti* (pl.), *arḥīm*	*umdait, mudait* (m.), *maidōt, riḥaim, raḥaim* (m.s.), *raḥaimet* (f.s.), *riḥōm* (m.pl.), *riḥāmten* (f.pl.)
kindness	*madīd*	*gutamīl*
king	*ḥukm, ḥukūm*	*ḥokm, ḥōkum, ḥokōmet*
kiss (nose)	*qeraish, intug, binkharīr*	*amōsi, antōq, binkharīr*
knee	*ārik* (m.), *erkebt, arōk*	*abarīk, bark* (m.), *bairōk*
knife	*iskīn, sikīn, askint*	*išfirait, ais* (f.), *šifair*
lamb	*kiyeź, birathait*	*kubiź, qanown, hamail* (f.), *hamōwil*
lame	*harkūn, dhfalūn* (see also p. 40)	*ḥaraik* (hindfoot), *dhfail* (forefoot), *thefilīt*

English	Shahari	Mahri
land	*air, ār*	*bur, ard, bar* (m.)
language	*inhīrigit, gharō* (m.), *garō gharait*	*hurgait, laghowait* (f.), *laghow* (see also p. 36)
last		
last night	*minhinnim*	*yilō* (f.)
late	*akhirī, minakhar*	*minghairin*
laugh (v.)	*ẓ́iḥak, ẓ́aḥaq, ẓ́aḥōq*	*ẓ́iḥak, ḏ̄aḥak*
laughter	*ẓ́iḥik*	*ẓ́ukhait, ḏ̄haḥak*
lead	*gillail, gilai* (f.)	*rizain* (f.)
learn (v.)	*ātalīm, atailim, yatalōm*	*ātalūm, mātalīm*
leave (v.) (see pp. 45, 47)		
left (direction)	*šīn, šīl*	*šaimal*
leg	*fa'am, fōm, faiyīm*	*fem* (f.), *faim*
leper	*ōhōq, bahōq*	*bahiyoq, bīhīq, bīhōq*
letter	*khuṭ, muktīb, khaṭ, khaṭōt*	*khūṭ, muktīb, khaṭōt*
lie (v.)		
life	*sailōt* (f.)	*ḥiyūt, amar, ḥaiyōt* (f.)
lift (v.)	*rīfa, yurfa*	*rūfa, rafōna*
light		
light (weight)	*khafīf*	*khafaif*
lightning	*airq, erqet, barq*	*abōriq, barq, bōriq* (f.)
like	*širi, his*	*hiss*
like (v.)		
line		
lip	*qufferait, qifirair* (m.), *quforōr*	*abashīsh, šībith, šibōth*
listen	*shi'a, shimaḥ, shiyāḥ*	*hīma, hamōna*
little (adv.)	*khait, khaiarīn*	*khaibit, khus*
„ (adj.)	*niẓ́an, niẓ́a, niẓ́ainut*	*qanown, qanit*
(see also p. 22)	(see also p. 22 and 92)	
liver	*subdait, subedet* (f.)	*shibbidīt, shabadīt*
lizard	*īdzoro, fizgh* (m.), *fizōgh* (see also p. 56)	*ẓ́alain, fīẓ́ugh* (m.), *fiẓ́ōwugh*
„ (*dhabbī*)	*iẓ́ōb, ẓ́ōp* (m.), *aẓ́abōp*	*ẓ́ōb, dōb, ẓ́ōp* (m.), *ẓ́abūp*
loaded	*haiyinalt, dahōl*	*ḥamowelet, maḥamalōt*
loan	*shikaidim, tiqidiyōt*	*shiqarōẓ́, qurẓ́āt*
locust (see p. 57)	*iyarbōt, īrbōt* (f.)	*harbīyat*
loincloth	*derk, fūṭut*	*derrit, fowṭut*
low	*go'ot, ishuq*	*waiyitā, uṭōṭā*
lunch (mid-day meal)	*ifšo, fašo* (m.)	*afšail, faši* (m.)
lungs	*kīźi, īrōt* (f.)	*killaiyitin, riyai* (f.)

Harsusi	Botahari	English
bur, aqā (m.)		land
gariyō, agarūz		language
	bir sat'hal	
yilō, yullō		last
min ghairin		last night
ʒiḥak, iʒḥōq	*ʃaḥaq*	late
ʒukhet, dhaḥaket		laugh (v.)
arizain, arizōtat, qudait	*tukudī*	laughter
ātalūm, matalaim,		lead
yatalaima		learn (v.)
ʃimal		leave (v.)
fām (f.), *faim*	*fa'am* (s.), *fa'aim* (pl.)	left (direction)
bihōq (m.), *bihuzh*		leg
khuṭ, khaṭōt		leper
	bedoḥ	letter
ḥiyūt		lie (v.)
rūfa, ʃelōna, yiʃelu		life
	bizār	lift (v.)
khafīf, khafīfit	*khafīf*	light
abairiq		light (weight)
hiss		lightning
	ʃayagukti	like
	ʃowār	like (v.)
ʃaibith, ʃībith		line
hūma, hamōna		lip
khaibit		listen
qanūn, qanit, ganūn (m.), *ganet* (f.)	*qanū, qunit, quniyan, quneten*	little (adv.) „ (adj.)
shebadair, shebdīt, shebait		liver
ʒalain	*faizuk* (m.s.), *faza'awuk* (pl.)	lizard
ʒōb, bir-kirdifōt		„ (*dhabbi*)
ḥamelet, muḥamelet		loaded
gurʒāt, qirʒāt		loan
harabīyet (f.), *harabin*		locust
wuzār		loincloth
wota, khōta	*maza, umza*	low
afīī		lunch (mid-day meal)
kilaiyitin, arīt		lungs

Harsusi	Botahari	English
mankōrid		mad
mukhadaim, khadūm		made
seḥair, saḥar		magic
Mehera	*Meherīyet, Maharai*	Mahra
dhikur		male
ghaik (s.) (pl.), *ghiyūk*	*ghaik, ghaiyāk* (pl.)	man
alūmma, benōdum		mankind
makkin, mukkin	*mek'en, maiken*	many
arūs, aryūs, mhairis	*a'arūs*	marry (v.)
adqal, diqāl, diqōlet		mast
zuliyah, simmet (f.), *simūm*		mat (bed covering also)
shakhuṭ, kabarīt, kubrit'en		match
ne		me
tūwi	*tī*	meat
edwī, eduwī	*dowī*	medicine
		Mehmulah (local village)
Mairbōt	*Murbat*	Merbat (an old local town)
tīgur, taigur, tigoret'		merchant
śkōf (m.)	*aśkāf, śkhaf*	milk
		millet
naigiz (m.), *inguzāt*	*bokhīl*	miser
		Monday
qarish, diraihim	*qorōsh*	money
owōrukh (m.), *wirikh*	*haluś, warkh* (s.), *wurkh* (pl.)	month
hārīt	*hārīt*	moon
zīd, ekthir		more
qasōbah	*gesaim*	morning
mesgaid, mesjid		mosque
qarūz, buqut		mosquito
ḥamin (f.), *ḥamuten*	*āmai, a'am*	mother
kurmaim, kibbit (f.), (see p. 45)	*agubalīl*	mountain
jōf (m.)	*gublīl, gublal*	,, range
śigurait, śigir		,, pass
arqaib, arqōb		mouse

Harsusi	Botahari	English
śarowib		moustache
aqōb, aḥtarūk		move (v.)
makkin, mukken	*mek'en, maiken*	much
tain (m.)		mud
dhafīr (m.), *dhafirūten*		nail
ari, faṭa		naked
ḥemma, ḥem (m.), *ḥamōten*	*ḥum*	name
khōrit		nape of neck
qarīb	*qarīb, garīb*	near
wekid, lāzim		necessary
ghōthī (m.)		neck
mukhaiyiṭ, mukhiṭ, mukhiyōṭ		needle
bahow, bir		never
yadīn (m.s.), *yadin, yidinōt* (f.s.), *yadinōt, yadōn* (pl.)		new
bur, khabir, khabirūten		news
gīd		nice
bahalai, helīwū, haliyōlet	*laila* (see p. 47)	night
lōb-lōb (see also p. 51)	*layl*	no
giyīd, shirif, shirōfet		noble
ḥassa, ḥes		noise
śaila, tātalā		none
bedi		nonsense
dhuhur, nahūrin	*birs adh dhuhur*	noon
balīt, litūalyedi		north
balait-shmāl, azyib		„ wind
unkhurīr, inkharīr	*nukharīr*	nose
fankhiriki, funkhirut		nostril
lā	*lō*	not
śai-la		nothing
nōzar, nōzireh		now
		nut
mutiya, shāmōna		obey (v.)
makkin-anōka, mukkun-aṭōr		often
ṣalat, ṣulitt		oil

English	Shahari	Mahri
old	*rehe, duwīl*	*duwail*
old man	*shakhar, ashkhār*	*haikhār, aqār, hayakhur* (m.)
old woman	*shakharit, shakhortu*	*agōz, agazun*
on		
once		
onion	*bazāl, baizal*	*bāzal, bezalot*
open	*maptiḥ, meftīyeḥ*	*maftiḥ*
or		
ordeal by fire	*merith, beshā, śimirit'*	*merith, beshā, shimirūt* (m.)
orphan	*ōtīm, ūtūm*	*yatīm, ītōm*
oryx		
outside	*sakhanīt, khunt*	*iftuq, babur*
over		
pain	*śakhabet* (m.)	*stait, baḥs, zutait* (m.)
palm branches	*arif khais* (m.)	*arf khōz* (m.)
palm, of hand	*kef* (m.), *akfuf*	*qef, kuf* (m.), *kafōf*
panther	*irekit, qiẓur* (m.), *qiẓōr*	*qurtas, qaiẓur* (m.), *qaẓōwir*
pardon (v.)	*siyān, haisōḥ, sōḥ*	*sōmaḥ, mahāf, hafō, adhir*
parents	*ībamā, a'aihl*	*ḥaibwaham, ḥowb*
pass (mountain) v. p. 82	*śizuret*	*śiguret*
pasture	*urgot, muqubuẓ*	*mārai, muqaboẓ* (m.)
peace	*qabih, ōfet, qabel* (m.)	*zulḥ* (m.)
pebbles	*fiddinī*	*zuwair, afiyet* (f.)
pen	*qelām*	*aqalaim*
penis	*faḥal* (m.), *faḥail*	*faḥala* (m.), *faḥail*
people	*ai'ō, iyō, ǐnyet*	*habū, bū, amait*
pepper	*fufō, fofor*	*fufīl* (m.)
perfume	*aṭṭur, aiṭr* (m.)	*āṭur, āṭer* (m.)
perspiration	*angullit, nughulit*	*angār*
perspire (v.)	*dīhagal*	*ingalan, inghāl* (m.) *ingāl*
pipe	*fijair* (m.), *fijōr*	*figīr, fagīr* (m.), *figiyōr*
pit	*jo'at, ḥafaret* (f.)	*gūt, maḥfarūt* (f.)
place	*inzī, ūda, menzail* (m.), *menebzil* (pl.)	*makown* (m.), *mikainet*
plague	*ilqabī*	*qabait*
plain	*go'ot, aqat, bid hed*	*waitah, sayaḥ* (m.), *sīḥ*
plant	*aniyōt, niyōt* (f.), *śibẓai* (m.)	*gulāt, bigulāt* (f.)
played	*naḥak*	*naḥak*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
ramīm, duwīl (m.), *duwillit* (f.)		old
khāhir (m.), *khīr* (pl.)		old man
agīz (pl.), *aguz* (s.)		old woman
dhaha	*dhara*	on
tow'ur		once
abša, basōlet		onion
maftīḥ, infekin	*balak*	open
um, am		or
mrith, beshā		ordeal by fire
vetīm, ātīm, aitōm		orphan
	nabī'ait (s.), *nabīya* (pl.)	oryx
bakhōtur, babar		outside
	dhara	over
zakhōb		pain
azōrit khuz		palm branches
kef, rīhāt (f.), *arhaiten*		palm, of hand
aqalthar, aqaiẓar	*ghiẓar, gaẓāwer*	panther
semiḥ, adhir		pardon (v.)
ḥibio, ḥamen, ḥōb		parents
ṯiguret		pass (mountain)
amārī (m.), *felū* (m.)		pasture
zuleḥ (m.), *salōm*	*zalḥ*	peace
hasbet, zuwair		pebbles
quwim		pen
faḥal, sarafūr (m.)		penis
habīb, būb		people
filfīl		pepper
āṭir, aṭar		perfume
angāl, inghāl (m.)	*angāl*	perspiration
angāl		perspire (v.)
figīr (m.), *figurūten*		pipe
maḥazat, maḥfarūt (f.)		pit
makō, makōnit	*mahen, amakaina*	place
		plague
saiyeḥ	*saiyaḥ*	plain
ṯigor, aqanūn, beqel, begelet		plant
anḥak		played

Harsusi	Botahari	English
makkin, mukkun	*meken*	plenty
aštərī (m.), *štarōri* (m.)		plough
foqīr, faqīr	*faqair*	pool
yakūn	*ammōn*	poor man
wa'air, wa'ayūten		possible
yaḥāl, yaḥaḥīl		pot
midiḥat (m.)	*modaḥ*	potter
zalin, yeraiq	*azālī*	praise
deḥank, daḥūq, daḥōqet		pray
makkan-haž̌ōr	*až̌harū*	precipice
ḥassanet, mughutamil	*ḥassanet*	present (time)
qaimet, thimīn (m.)		pretty
ḥarōrit		price
razain, maḥabis		prickly heat
marž̌ayet		prison
ambī		prisoner
khair-hezeleh		prophet
shindhur	*ḥalfet*	prosperity
bakhōtha, yahūdim		protection
muhamiret, kīs (m.), *kiyōset*		pull down
		purse
mughailaiz, mushanuqum, shanuqum		quarrel (v.)
rūba, rubait		quarter
shāgil, shāgul		quickly
		rafiq- (*rabia* = escort)
zigidō (see pp. 43, 44)	*ghuzū*	raid (v.)
milsī (f.)	*milsai*	rain
nitiya, intai (f.)		rainbow
boqōž̌, qidō, qidiyōna	*bagaz*	ran (v.)
	khabit	rare
harabī, gurdht		rat
ne, nī		raw
yirtukkī		read (v.)
hāž̌ir, hāž̌irit		ready
		reap (v.)
āfar (m.), *āfur* (f.), *āfarut* (f.)	*āfar*	red

English	Shahari	Mahri
religion	*dīnt*	*midh'haib*, *dōyen* (m.), *dīnait*
reply (v.)		*shariya*, *raḥt*
rest	*idzirra*, *raḥt*	
return (v.)	*aldor*	*īriz*, *īrais* (m.)
rice	*īrōz*	*tūger*, *tōgur*
rich	*tujjur*	*rōkub*, *rīkub*, *rekabōna*
ride	*rikib*	*bandowk*, *banduk*, *mendowq* (m), *menudqut*
rifle	*īndik*, *ēdiq*, *mendīq* (m.), *menub'diq* (pl.)	*haimal*
right (direction)	*ī'in*, *īn*, *īl*	*thabūt*, *behel*
ripe	*zellaḥ*	*ḥōreb*, *ḥōrim* (f.), *ḥairaim*
road	*ōrub*, *ōrum* (f.), *airumtū*	*gaizal*, *gaizir* (m.), *gazowir*
rock	*dōf* (m.), *adalōf*	*maḥālet* (f.), *maḥōlil*
room	*maḥālet* (f.), *maḥāl*	*arq* (m.), *arōq*
root	*śīrukh*, *śīrukhete*	*qait* (m.), *qīyūt*
rope	*qōt* (m.), *qāt*	*qurdaim*, *mudowirit*
round	*ja'alor*, *dārmadār*	*hōrī* (m.), *hūrī*
rowing-boat	*hūrī* (m.), *hūrūn*	*zulaiyit* (f.), *zulī*
rug	*zōlīt* (f.), *zūlūnt*	*khuturib*, *habtalot*, *kharūb*, *kharibūna*
ruined	*akhtairib*, *khurūb*	*būghōz*, *būghazōna*
run (v.)	*sha'īn*, *waiyishe*	
saddle (horse)	*zāl*, *zahōp* (m.), *azahait*	*zaimal* (m.), *zimowil*
„ (camel)	*sidād*	*shidād*
sail	*śairaḥ* (m.), *śaraitin*	*śaira*, *śirowten*
sailor		
salt	*mīźḥōt*, *miźaḥōt*	*milḥāt*
sand	*errāl*, *aṭaḥ*, *baṭaḥ*, *rāl* (m.), *rainlut*, *armalut*	*kaimal*, *raimil* (m.), *rimōl*
sandals	*albōt*	*ūbōt*
sat	*śkōf*	*śolūl*, *iškhōlū*, *miškhāwal*
Satan	*Blīs* (m.)	*Blais* (m.)
savage	*baśī*	*waśi*, *waśai*
say (v.)	(see p. 41 f.)	(see pp. 32 f.)
scarce	*khait*	*khaibit*
sea	*irem'nim*, *erem'nem*, *airum'nin* (f.), *airūnī*	*arōrim* (f.), *gorem*
seal	*tizhih*	*mōhur*
seaport		

Harsusi	Botahari	English
midh'haib, dīn		religion
	ghātri	
ʒowil, shirīyah	*shūnukh, gahāben*	reply (v.)
merdit, merdīt (see also p. 44)	*kōnah, kona*	rest
airis, īrīz, yarīz		return (v.)
tigur, bal mōl	*taiger*	rice
rikōb, yarkōb, irkabōna	*raikib*	rich
bandik, binōdik		ride
		rifle
himmil, hemileh		
waiqa, bihīl		right (direction)
ḥōrub (f.), *ḥārīb, hōrum*		ripe
hadet, kibbit (f.), *kūwīb*		road
ghurfet (f.)		rock
ārīq, arq (m.)		room
aqīt, qait, qīyūt		root
kisbit, hōwuqqut		rope
hūrī		round
zulīyit		rowing-boat
khuturib, kharūb, khaibōna		rug
		ruined
boqoʒ, qido, qidiyōna	*bagāz*	run (v.)
zemel, ma'arga (f.), *ma'ārig*		saddle (horse)
zemel (m.), *zāmōlit*	*shidaid*	„ (camel)
śriya, śaira (m.), *śirowten*		sail
	baḥarī	sailor
milḥāt		salt
rumulet, rimilet (f.), *rimōl*	*arumulet*	sand
waṭaiyah, waṭiyeh		sandals
śolūl, ishkhōlū	*śkhowlū*	sat
Blīs, Aginnī		Satan
yidhz		savage
	amūr	say (v.)
khaibit		scarce
baḥr, irōrum	*erowna*	sea
khōtum, mahar		seal
	bundī(r)	seaport

English	Shahari	Mahri
seed	*bidhdhir, aidhir*	*baidhir* (m.), *derī*
sell (v.)	*śām*	*śōm*
send (v.) (see p. 44)		
servant	*ajōr* (m.), *agirit, zīrit* (f.), *zortō, khudum*	*hagarō, khōdum, garōn, hagūr* (m.), *hagarit* (f.), *hagarten* (pl.)
Shahara	*Šehair*	*Išehair*
shaikh	*kār, ē-qaddem, ē-śah, akabōr*	*mguddum, muqudum* (s.), *mgudumūten* (pl.)
shallow	*haśahaś, req*	*ištarai, req, umgaḥob*
shark	*ilkhīm* (m.), *alkhōt*	*ōkhaim* (m.), *alkhōmet*
shaving	*qazaiz, sigiraḥ*	*qōzub, shigaraḥ*
she	*seh, sa*	*seh, saih, sih*
sheep	*airū, erun, kubś, kabuś, thīwīt* (f.), *thīwaī*	*harown, hārun, kubś* (m.), *koś, thait* (f.), *tho'ī*
shell, sea	*ḥūm, ḥaimte*	*ḥōma* (m.), *ḥamowa*
ship (see also 'dhow')	*aikāb, enerkeb, markāb, merubkib, airkab*	*markab, beṭṭil, marōkub markaip*
shirt	*kīs, qīs* (m.), *agamist*	*darrāt, derāt, dirāt* (f.), *dirōren*
shoulder	*kinsait* (m.), *kinubset*	*kinsīt*
shout (v.)		
show (v.)	*śinito, t̄hinī, haiyat̄hen*	*śiniyai*
shrine	*zōr, mubquf* (m.), *mābqif*	*soren, mowquf* (m.), *mowugefet, zuwait*
sickness	*gelleh*	*maraẓ, mtelij*
silver	*fiẓat, fiddet*	*fiẓāt*
sin	*aitheb, ethem* (m.)	*śek* (m.)
sister	*ataiti, agid, ghutete*	*ota, ghowten*
sit down (imperative)	*śkef, iškāf* (m.), *śkif* (f.), *śkōf* (pl.), *śkāfen*	*śowil, iškawil*
skin	*ghōd, gōd* (m.)	*ghad, jad* (m.)
sky	*shitūm, esiēn, shutum*	*haitam, hitem*
slaughter	*haiz*	*saḥat, hisat* (see p. 41)
slave (male)	*ōgīyor*	*hāgur*
,, (female)	*ījirit, egrit, egirit aigarit*	*hagirīt*
slept (see also p. 27)	*śaif, śunut*	*shukūf*
slowly	*khairīn-khairīn, lorkhir-lorkhir*	*aiyinit-aiyinit, a'aint-a'ainit*
small (see also 'little', p. 80)	*naisān, niẓār, niẓa*	*qanūn, qanōn*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
bedhīr		seed
šime, šōm, šamona	*šaim*	sell (v.)
howgūr, azeb		send (v.) (see p. 44)
		servant
Šehair	*Šahara*	Shahara
shaikh, muquddum (s.), *mquddumūten* (pl.)		shaikh
štairai, hihazāt		shallow
ṣibil, ṣibili (m.), *ṣibāli*	*alakhām, lukhām*	shark
šōreb, qarūh		shaving
seh, saih	*sai, sih, sīh*	she
howaryun, hāwarūn, wōz	*a'ara*	sheep
ḥōma, ḥīma		shell, sea
akšibet, merkebdukhān		ship (see also 'dhow').
khalīq		shirt
kitfi, kitif		shoulder
	zōq	shout (v.)
ghalūk, šinō, šiniyōna		show (v.)
imzūr		shrine
maraẓ, mirīẓ		sickness
fiḍhalāt, fiẓalāt	*fuẓut*	silver
šek		sin
gutel, ghōten, ghata	*aghut, ghatūten*	sister
šowil, iškhowil, škowwel	*škhāwal*	sit down (imperative)
ghōd, minōdit (f.), *minaiyit*	*nīd* (inflated skin for swimming upon)	skin
biyāli, hittim	*hit'im, simī*	sky
		slaughter
hawughara, ugūr, hagirōn, girit, hagorten		slave (male)
hagharīt, hōgirrit, hainit		„ (female)
shukōf	*shūf, shaiyif* (see p. 47)	slept
kharō-kharō	*khairow-khairow*	slowly
qanūn	*qanūn*	small

English	Shahari	Mahri
small (adj.)	*nīzā* (m.), *nizainot* (f.), *nizūr* (m.pl.), *nizainitti* (f.pl.)	*qanōn* (m.), *qanit* (f.), *qaniyown* (m.pl.), *qunetten* (f.pl.)
smallpox	*jidirī*	*qutaiṗ*
smoke (v.)	*mīz, haiyōz*	*mīz*
snake (see also p. 56)	*halt, gulyet, ghoizit* (f.), *galail, hōt* (f.), *hoit*	*rīśīt* (f.), *rīśīt, raiš*
soldier	*āsker, āskeri*	*askair, askarī, askīr, asōkir*
solid	*harrāt, fukhera*	*solīb, fukhera*
solitary	*baḥshaish*	*waśai, waišeh*
Somaliland		
son	*ibera, ebre, bir*	*habarā, ber, bur*
sorrow	*muthan, ḥem*	*ḥam*
south	*maidit, ēdīd*	*madīt, janūb*
sow (v.)	*badhor*	*zūra, bidhur*
spade	*mizaḥat* (f.), *miziḥī*	*minzaḥat* (f.), *minoziḥ*
speak (v.)	*ḥairōk*	*qatarī, hiruj*
spear	*rumḥāt* (f.), *riyāḥ*	*qunait* (f.), *qiyain*
spoon	*ma'alaqit* (f.), *ma'ulq*	*mōqat, maiqat, mawugāt* (f.), *mōliq*
spring (season)	*zi'ūn, equ, zirb* (m.)	*rabai, zairib, rabā* (m.)
,, (water)	*'ain* (f.)	*'ain* (f.)
stand (v.)		
star	*kubkaib, kubkōb* (pl.)	*kubkīb, kubkōb* (pl.)
star (v.)	*gelliq, ḥabaraiq*	*gallūq*
stick (local weapon)	*kitterōk, khuterōg* (m.), *khutarīg*	*kitterāk, khuterag* (m.), *khutowerig*
stole (v.)	*musheriq, shairōq* (see also p. 42)	*masruq, harūq*
stone	*fidinī, fudūn* (f.) (see p. 41)	*zuwair, zowur* (f.) (see also p. 41)
stop	*zōr, zār*	*zōr, zār*
storm	*dharabet, thurbat* (f.), *thairāb*	*dharabait, thurbait* (f.), *thuraib*
straight	*muqattām*	*mī*
stream	*dhahaib, dhīgarair* (m.), *dhīgarīr*	*dhahīb, mayon, dhīgarūr, dhighrōr*
strength	*ḥus, ḥardūt*	*quwait, guwoyit* (f.)
strike (v.)	*sōt, lōd*	*sabūt, ūbūd*
strong	*ḥarad, ḥaret* (m.), *ḥardet* (f.), *ḥarditin* (pl.)	*quwai* (m.), *quwaiyit* (f.), *qīwō* (m.pl.), *qaiwaiten* (f.pl.)

English	Shahari	Mahri
wait (v.)	*haras, selb, haisalōb*	*harūs, ḥagūr*
walk (v.) (see also p. 28)	*aghaiṭ, aghād*	*siyūr*
wall	*ederb, derub* (m.), *adrob, jidōr* (m.), *agadait*	*sōr, gidōr, gidairit*
want (v.)	*ajib, haiyagōb, agib*	*yiḥōm, yaḥōm*
war	*ḥarb, ḥarap*	*ḥarb, ḥarap* (m.), *ḥarōbe*
wash (v.)	*raḥaš, haiyurḥaš*	*raḥaš*
water	*imī, mī*	*ḥamō, moh*
water-skin	*enīd*	*ḥanid*
waves	*abgit, mabgit*	*mōgat, mowgit* (f.)
we	*naḥa*	*naḥa*
weak		
weakness	*ažaf, hayunt*	*šaf, hūnūt*
wealth	*ghani, tijort*	*ghanai, tigōret*
week	*sayah*	*shība, shaba*
well	*aghor, gor* (f.), *ghuberī*	*abairbir, bair* (f.), *biyowret*
went	*aghaiṭ, aghād*	*gahaim*
west	*mughrib, ēgreb, ma'araib*	*mugharab, ma'arīb*
whale	*kāl, šaḥat, šubḥatut* (f.)	*kell, šowḥatut* (f.), *sowaihut*
wharf (port?)	*bunt, ūnī* (m.)	*bunt* (m.), *banowut*
what	*yō, yōl, īna*	*haša, hībō, hibū*
wheat	*or, ohr, bohr* (m.)	*aiš, or, bir, barr, bur*
when	*mit-hān*	
where	*hōntō, hūn*	*ḥōn, hōn*
which		
whisper (v.)	*išṭor, išthair, hašthar*	*šuri, yishtaiwir*
white	*lūn*	*ōbōn*
who		
why	*hīna, ko*	*hašir, ḥašen, ūkō*
wife	*shfōq, tith* (f.), *īnath*	*harūs, taith, ḥainith*
wind	*izaiz*(m.), *īraḥ*	*hazaiz*
„ west	*īraḥ* in summer, *agā't* in winter	*sufrī, bilait* (winter), *khārūb* (summer)
window	*šayak, khōfat* (f.), *khalaif*	*šibaik, khōfait* (f.), *khalaif*
winter	*šetta* (m.)	*šaitū*
wisdom	*haigat*	*hagait, hamād* (m.)
wise	*dhihīn, dhahīn*	*ōqul, bainhamāt*
with	*sēn, sish*	*sheh*
without	*minghair*	*ghaiyir, bighar*
wolf	*kōp, kalōp*	*kūb, duduwot, ajzōn, kōp, kalūb*
woman	*teth, aineth*	*taith, anaith* (pl.)

English	Shahari	Mahri
wood	*dharōb*, *darb* (m.), *gend* (m.), *genād*	*dhairōb*, *dharb* (m.), *ginzafut* (f.), *ginzaif*
wool		
work	*stikit*, *stigut* (see also p. 42)	*faiɬal*
work (v.)	*šutgol*	*šutgal*
wound	*kairi*, *qairaib* (m.), *qairōb*	*ḥōmuk*, *ḥamūq*
wretched	*sfī*, *difir*	*nōdhil*
writing	*qitōt*, *kūtōt*	*kītibait*, *kītabīn*
wrote	*iktōb*, *kutōp*	*ektōb*
wusm (camel brand)	*zaḥar*, *muzaiḥirat* (f.)	*zaḥar*, *zaḥur*, *mazowḥur*
year	*senait*, *ownūt* (f.), *ayūn*	*lōm*, *senait* (f.), *sanai*
yellow	*shišeror*, *ōfer*	*hašowr*
yes	*a'a*, *ahan*	*hestow*, *yāḥōl*, *ahā*
yesterday	*imšīn*	*yimshaih*, *yimshī*
yet		
you (pl.) (see p. 15)	*etūm* (m.), *etān*	*ataim*, *atain*
youth	*šep* (m.)	*šeb*

Harsusi	Botahari	English
dharīb, maḥatabōt		wood
	suf	wool
shughul, muštut		work
aimil, khudūm	*satut*	work (v.)
zowb, mazawaib (m.)	*azowub*	wound
miskain, meskīn		wretched
iktōb		writing
kitabīn	*a katīb* (see p. 48)	wrote
muzḥar, 'alīm, 'alōmit		*wusm* (camel brand)
lōm, hōl	*sennit, senīn*	year
haśōr	*āfar*	yellow
e-e, oh-ha	*e'*, or drawing breath and nod of head	yes
imshīn, imshīh	*yimshī, elo* (see p. 47)	yesterday
	ytowh	yet
atūm, atum, aitūm, etan	*atō, atow, atu, aitū* (m.), *aiten, aitin* (f.)	you (pl.)
śīb		youth

PHILOLOGICAL NOTE

for the substance of which I am indebted to Professor Marcel Cohen of Paris

A. The Hadara languages belong to the South Semitic group. This group comprises:

1. Arabic properly speaking, or the Arabic of the north.
2. The South Arabic group (German *südarabisch*). This South Arabic group comprises:
   (*a*) The inscriptions of south-west Arabia—Sabaean, Minaean, Qatabani, Hadhramauti. These ancient dialects are very imperfectly understood, for three reasons particularly: (i) The inscriptions give no indication of the vowel or of double consonants, (ii) because all the verbs are in the third person, and (iii) because the vocabulary is very restricted. In consequence it is difficult to mark exactly the similarity between the ancient language and the more recent languages of the same group—the Hadara Group.
   (*b*) The Hadara Group, consisting of Shahari, Mahri, Harsusi, and Botahari, to-day spoken where the writer encountered them, to the east of the sites of the Yemeni inscriptions.
   (*c*) The group of Ethiopian languages of Africa—ancient South Arabic transplanted and evolved independently under the influence of the Cushite languages.

B. Internal characteristics of 2—the South Arabian group—regarded as a whole. The southern group is very close to the Arabic vocabulary. In the South Arabian inscriptions, for instance, the sense of the majority of the words is to be explained by means of Arabic roots (for some of them recourse must be had to the Ethiopic or the Hebrew). In the same way nearly all the Mahri words are explained by roots which also exist in Arabic. In Ethiopic it is just the same, though certain words are of African origin.

On the other hand, it must be taken into account that a certain number of words appear common to the dialects of South Arabia and to the South Arabian-Ethiopic; these are certain to be the survival of the ancient South Arabian. In the actual state of our knowledge it is only possible to cite words that are particular and

common to South Arabian inscriptions and to the Hadara, or particular and common to the Hadara dialects and to modern Ethiopian. On the other hand, Hadara dialects borrow much from modern Arabic words.

C. *Grammar*. The verb in South Arabian presents two peculiarities, notably:

1. In the Perfect the forms of the 2nd and 1st Person sing. are in *K* (instead of *T*, the Arabic form). In taking the theoretical example *k-t-b* it would be written, *katabka*, *katabki*, *katabku*, &c. This peculiarity is found in all the group. It is attested directly in Mahri, &c., and in the Ethiopian languages. It existed, according to Arab records, in ancient South Arabian; but the inscriptions tell nothing on this point, being recorded only in the 3rd person.
2. The Imperfect Indicative of the Active Triliteral Verb has a vowel between the first and second radical consonants, e.g. Mahri—*yikoteb*, Ethiopian—*yekāteb*. It is probable that the ancient South Arabian had this peculiarity, which the Hadara languages and Ethiopic have both inherited, though it is impossible to prove this in the absence of vocalization of the inscriptions.

D. *Phonetics*. The most notable peculiarity of modern South Arabian (Hadara dialects) is the presence of several lateral consonants. It is unknown whether this was the same in ancient South Arabian (Sabaean, Minaean, &c.). In Arabic ض was anciently a lateral.[1] In modern Ethiopic (and in ancient Ethiopic as it was actually pronounced) this peculiarity is not found.

E. If a parallel is possible indicating the degree of relationship between the languages of the South Semitic group it could broadly be summed up thus: modern South Arabian (Hadara) may be imagined to correspond with English, Ethiopic with German, ancient South Arabian (Sabaean, &c.) with an ancient western German which should be attested by the inscriptions, and Arabic with Scandinavian if it had been transplanted into England.

It is not impossible that there may be a connexion between Shahari and the terms indicated by the ancient Greeks Σχερια Σαχαλια. It may be of interest to note that 'Afar is the name of the language of the Danakil, that Gera is found as the name of a district in Ethiopia, but these are only suggestions.

[1] A lateralized ظ is met with in the modern Arabic of the borderland tribes of the eastern Rub'al Khali who speak of the Abu Dhabi as Abu Ẓabi. *B.T.*

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